The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,476 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	15th Sept. Friday.
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L. VALETTA	4908	1000	J. Orman	9th "
M. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	3th "
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	On 1885.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	18th Sept.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	16th "
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

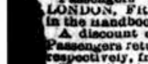
Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following one other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct.	18..
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov.	"

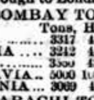
Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	480	Wm. Young	6th Oct.

(Can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s. s. PERSIA	3317	450	R. Hutchison	20th Oct.
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	6th Nov.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	11th "
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothly	28th "
s. s. BRITANNIA	3069	400	F. Blight	12th Dec.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s.* ARMENIA	3395	480	Geo. H. Read	26th Sept.

* Will leave Bombay for Karachi about 13th Sept.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of Indian Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 27, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE DAUGHTER of a GENERAL OFFICER, over 30, and used to good society, wishes to become Chaperon to a young lady in India, or the Colonies. India preferred. Highest references given and required. Small salary. For further particulars, apply by letter to "N. W. P.," 14, Lansdowne Place, Clifton, Bristol, England.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

... × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high-class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th September, 1885, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on Monday, 14th September, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th September, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRANS A D ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

				Cash prices. Rs. as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes			each	0 10
Eighteen Penny	do.	do.	"	1 0
Two-Shilling	do.	do.	"	1 2
Three-Shilling	do.	do.	"	1 12
Five-Shilling	do.	do.	"	2 12

BOXES OF DRY, CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 4 0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	" 8 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	" 13 8
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 27 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	" 68 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	" 6 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	" 12 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	" 20 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.	" 14 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c	" 32 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c	" 48 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

EXTRACTUM PANCREATIS (Fairchild)—
Containing the pancreatic ensymes in a highly concentrated and most active form.

PEPTONISING POWDERS (Fairchild) in glass tubes—
Each contains 5 grains of Extractum Pancreatis, and will digest a pint of milk in 30 minutes.

PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each containing 3 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

COMPOUND PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each contains 1-10 grain Ipecac., 3 grains Bismuthi Subnit., and 2 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

PEPSINE IN SCALES (Fairchild)—
A most reliable and active ferment. Dose 1 to 3 grains.

PEPSINE TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each containing 1 grain of pure Pepsine in Scales. The Tabloids are an elegant and agreeable form for administration.

ELIXOID PEPSINE—
The most active and pleasant liquid Pepsine.

KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT—
The best digestive of starchy foods, and a valuable nutriment.

A Pamphlet on Extractum Pancreatis and the Digestive Ferments supplied free upon request.

KEMP & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MANY hundreds of KEMP and Co.'s Medicine Chests are in use throughout India, and it is one of the customary precautions of life in this country, if residing or travelling at a distance from medical aid, to keep one of suitable dimensions always at hand.

The Company's Catalogue contains descriptions of thirty different patterns, comprising chests of Solid Leather, Plain and Polished Wood, and Block Tin. They vary in size from the small case for the pocket to the large chest for employers of labour, and in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 130, filled.

Each Chest is furnished with a copy of "Kemp's Companion to the Medicine Chest" (3rd edition).

The Company have designed a special pattern of Chest for the remedies recommended in

"Moore's Family Medicine for India," of which the price filled is Rs. 22.

Also a special pattern for the remedies recommended in

Dr. G. Yeates Hunter's Domestic Medicine. Price, Rs. 75.

Intending purchasers are recommended to write for Catalogues, or to describe the purpose for which the Medicine Chest is required, and mention limit of price.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNORINA LUISA MARCHETTI
AND
MAESTRO MENESINI
beg to announce a
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON THURSDAY EVENING, 17th SEPT.

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING already advertised will be held here on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 10th September, 1885.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Poona on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p. m., the valuable property known as "BUND COTTAGE" (with furniture) situated on the Bund-road.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Tenders for the supply of 400 tons of best quality of Moulmein Teak Log Timber for immediate delivery.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th Sept. 1885.

USEFUL THERMOMETERS.

Cheap House :—Ebonised frame, white line scale	As. 8 and Rs.	1 0
Ditto Boxwood frames	"	1 0
Superior House :—Boxwood frames, bevilled edges	"	2 0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Bath :—Japanned tin frame with Dr. Forbes' specification for different Baths or Scales	" 2 4
Pocket or Desk :—Revolving metal frame, superior	" 7 0

USEFUL THERMOMETERS.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY OF CARTHAGE" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th Sept., 1885.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 67, Bazaar Gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY the 26th September 1885, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1885.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.
Bombay, 9th September, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE over the INDRAGANI RIVER at INDORI near Tallegaum, in the Poona District.

2. Plans, specification, and conditions of contract can be inspected, during office hours, at the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District, at Poona, where forms of tender can be obtained.

3. Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on MONDAY, the 12th October, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. A sum of Rs. 250, in currency notes, must accompany each tender as earnest money. This will be forfeited should the contractor, whose tender is accepted, refuse to sign and complete the contract papers.

5. The contractor whose tender is accepted, will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government paper as security for the due performance of the contract.

6. The acceptance of the tender rests with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

W. S. HOWARD,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office, P.D., Poona, 9th Sept. 1885.

DIARIES! DIARIES!
ORDERS
NOW REGISTERED
FOR
LETTS'S DIARIES, 1886.
EXPECTED SHORTLY.

COOPER, MADON & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BRITISH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SERIES.

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Acids, Alkalies, Oils, Candles, Gas and Lighting.
Guns, Nails, Locks, Woodscrews, Railway Bolts and Spikes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Saddlery, Electroplate, Pens and Papier-Maché.
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Industrial Classes and Industrial Statistics, 2 Vols. (Maps), Mining, Metals, Chemicals, Ceramics, Glass and Paper, Leptiles, Clothing, Ford, Sundry Industries.
Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, Tin and Zinc.
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Salt, Preserved Provisions, Bread, Sugar Refining, Butter, Cheese, Brewing and Distilling.
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Tobacco, Hides, Leather, Guttapercha, India Rubber, Fibers and Cordage.
Wool, Flax, Linen, Cotton, Silk, Hosiery, Lace, Carpets, Dyeing and Bleaching.

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Sea and Salmon Fisheries.

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	Rs. a.
Diana of the Crossways	3 12
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The Nee Boers	2 4
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The Model Locomotive Engineer, Fireman, &c.; by Reynolds	3 0
The Textile Colourist; by Ch. O'Neile in 4 vols each	13 4
The Shipowners and Engineer's Guide; by Allan	5 4
The Cat; by Mivart	18 12
Australasia; by Wallace	13 4
Burma Past and Present; by Fytche in 2 vols	19 8
To Cabul with the Cavalry Brigade; by Mitford	5 12
Lunar and Horary Tables; by D Thomson	6 4
Ml. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; by Craig	5 12
England and Russia in Central Asia; by Boulgar in 2 vols	22 8
Capell's Natural History; by Martin Duncan in 6 vols each	5 12
Every Boys Annual; by Routledge	3 12
Forbes's Hindustani Manual	2 4
A Regular Pickle; by Nesfield	3 12
Sebastian, a novel; by Mrs. Cooper	2 4
Livert Illustre Du Salon de 1885	1 4
Fast and Loose; by Griffiths	0 10
Dante's Divine Comedy	0 10
No Medium; by Thomas	0 10
Hearts of Gold; by Cyples Cheap Ed	1 4
Charles O'Malley; by Routledge Cheap Ed	1 4
The Merchant's and Ship Masters Ready Calculator	5 0
Holiday number of London Society, 1885	0 10
American Notes and Pictures from Holy; by Dickens	0 10
The Log of the Water Lily	0 10
Grosvenor Notes 1885	0 10
No Medium; by Thomas	0 10
Royal Society of Painters in water colours 1885	0 10

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow-street.

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DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

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CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
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CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

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LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

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TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION,
HOAR & CO.'S "EASY" SHIRTS!!

	Rs.		Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 52
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SILK and WOOL, a new make light, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6 for 56
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	6 for 52
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30	SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	6 for 72
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36		

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers upcountry, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall-marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolt ing and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ORGUINETTE MUSIC
ROLLS OF MUSIC. FOR STYLE H, 8 INCHES WIDE.

No. 10.
88 ft. long. Rs. 18.
Bay of Biscay.
Believe me.
Bonnie Prince Charlie.
Champagne Charlie.
Cheer, Boys, Cheer.
Cherry Ripe.
Come where my Love.
Empty Cradle.
Gaily through life I wander.
Gipsy's Warning.
God bless the Prince of Wales.
In the Gloaming.
Irish Washerwoman.
Isle Beauty.
Kate Kearney.

No. 11.
92 ft. long Rs. 18.
Kathleen Mavourneen.
Lardy Dah.
Listen to the Mocking Bird.
Love among the Roses.
Marseillaise Hymn.
Mary of Argyle.
Meet me by Moonlight.
March of the Men of Harlech.
Minstrel Boy.
Mill Wheel.
Molly Darling.
Sweet Mary Ann.
Oh George, tell them to stop.
On yonder rock.

No. 12.
85 feet long. Rs. 17.
Over the Garden Wall.
Rule, Britannia.
Sally in our alley.
Scots wha hae.
She wore a wreath of Roses.
Should he upbraid.
Still so gently.
The Anchor's Weighed.
Midshipmite.
Campbells are coming.
Tom Bowling.
Tommy make room for your Uncle.
When the Swallows.
Within a mile of Edinbro'

No. 14.
75 feet long. Rs. 15.
Auld Lang Syne.
Annie Laurie.
Blue Bells of Scotland.
Grandfather's Clock.
Glory Hallelujah.
Home, sweet Home.
Last Rose of Summer.
Marching thro' Georgia.
Nancy Lee.
Old Folks at Home.
Robin Adair.
Rally round the Flag.
Silver Threads.
Scots wha hae.
St. Patrick's Day.
Tara's Harp.
Tramp, Tramp.
Watch on Rhine.
Yankee Doodle.

No 15.
50 ft. long Rs. 10.
All the way my Saviour leads.
Hold the Fort.
I need Thee every Hour.
Pull for the Shore.
Precious Name of Jesus.
Ring the Bells of Heaven.
Rock of Ages.
Sweet by and bye.
Sun of my Soul.
Sweet Hour of Prayer.
Tell me the old, old story.
The home over there.
We shall meet beyond the river.
Watchman, tell us of the night

No. 16.
100 ft. long Rs. 20.
Blue Danube.
Guards Waltz.
Wine, Women and Song.

No. 17.
100 ft. long Rs. 20.
Bric-a-Brac Polka.
Kutschke "
Blue Alsatian Waltz.
Corn Flower.

No. 18.
91 ft. long. Rs. 18.
Turkish Patrol.
Sir Roger de Coverley.
Bonne Bouche Polka.
Bon Bon.
The bloom is on the rye.
There's nae luck.
I dreamt I dwelt.
The Bailiff's Daughter.
The Chorister.
In the North Sea.
The Mistletoe Bough.
Prithee, pretty Maiden.
The Ratcatcher's Daughter.

COMPLETE DETAILED CATALOGUES OF THE ABOVE FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9 ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

GRAND COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & CO., Limited, have the largest Depôt of the BEST PIANOS ONLY from such Makers as have established for themselves an unquestionable reputation, both in Europe and abroad, and being such large Importers of these Instruments, are in a position to sell them in India almost at Home Prices. The Cottage Pianofortes detailed below are magnificent instruments and specially manufactured for the Indian Climate; for richness of tone, durability and power they are unsurpassed.

SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.
On the improved Principle, solid Iron Frame, perfect action, full compass, sweet tone and powerful, solid Walnut, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. 2 ft. 2¼ in. deep.
Cash, with Order, Rs. 600.
One Year Purchase-System ... per month Rs. 55
Two Years' Purchase-System ... " " 30

SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, with moveable Keyboard, One Tone only.
On the improved Principle, solid Iron Frame, perfect action, full compass, sweet tone and powerful, solid Walnut, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft 2¼ in. deep. By a simple mechanism the tone of this instrument may be lowered or raised one Tone.
Case, with Order, Rs. 630.
One Year Purchase-System ... per month Rs. 57 12
Two Years' Purchase-System ... " " 31 8

POWERFUL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, with moveable Keyboard, Ten Tones.
With all the latest improvements, great volume of tone, solid Iron Frame, check action, &c., 4 ft. 4 in. high, 5 ft. wide, 2 ft. 2 in. deep.
Cash, with Order, Rs. 775.
One Year Purchase-System ... per month Rs. 64 8
Two Years' Purchase-System ... " " 37 4

BRINSMEAD GRAND COTTAGE.
A superb instrument, and of unquestionable manufacture. In solid Mahogany, Iron Frame, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 2 in. deep.
Cash, with Order, Rs. 1,000.
One Year Purchase-System ... per month Rs. 91
Two Years' Purchase-System ... " " 50

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED ON SATURDAY, the 12th inst., on account of the GANESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY executed by GANGADAS JAMNADAS BAWA, Mahant of the Temple of Shree Panchmukhi Hanumanjee, at Bhooleshwar, in favor of RAMDAS GURU RAMGULAM DAS BAWA, on the 11th July last, has THIS DAY been CANCELLED by the said GUNGADAS JAMNADAS BAWA.—Dated this 10th day of September 1885.

TYABJI & DAYABHAI,
Solicitors, High Court.

CHUBB'S
PATENT PAPER-BOXES.

Sizes	14,	15,	17,	&	18,	inches
Price Rs.	22-8,	24-12,	27-0	&	30-0	each.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT.

ORRISALINE.

PLEASANT AND BENEFICIAL

THIS Preparation, strongly antiseptic, perfectly cleanses the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a most delicate aroma to the breath, it checks the formation of tartar, and arrests decay, leaving the teeth pearly white.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THE COMPANY continue to receive testimony of the extraordinary efficacy of the above powder in the destruction of Fleas and Ticks in Dogs. To use the words of a recent correspondent, "there is nothing like it to keep dogs free from vermin." This gentleman saved two valuable English dogs by the use of the powder.

Tins 12 as, Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

IN ORDER TO PUT A STOP TO FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS OF KEMP'S EASTON'S SYRUP
AND
KEMP'S CHEMICAL (FOOD PARRISH),

K. AND Co., Ld., have adopted a special wrapper for these preparations. This wrapper is covered with a copperplate engraving of one of the celebrated mathematical designs seen in the carving of the Taj at Agra. By using a lens the letters of the Company's name with their trade-mark are visible in the interlinear spaces of the engraving, and the Labels of the Medicines are printed on white ground in the centres of the wrappers.

The Company have always bestowed the greatest possible care on the preparation of these valuable remedies, and they now find that worthless immitations of them in packages exactly resembling theirs down to the wording of the lables and descriptive directions are sold in many bazaars throughout the country. The new wrappers which cannot be imitated except at great expense will afford means of defeating these frauds and thus preserving the reputation of these great remedies, of which upwards of Thirty Thousand Bottles have been sold by the Company during the last three years.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE whole of the valuable and extensive GARDEN belonging to H. E. the HON'BLE A. HARDINGE, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Poona on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, commencing at 7-30 a.m., each day, consisting of uncommon roses, palms, ferns, ornamental plants, and orchids.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

A FRESH BATCH of ARAB HORSES arrived yesterday by the s. s. Pachumba, at Bhendy Bazaar stable, suitable for Hunters, Chargers, and Hacks; also there are nice Galloways and Ponies in the lot.

ABDOOL RUZAK BIN DOOBECHUL,
Bhendy Bazaar Stable.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES S. & W. Co., Limited.

WANTED, a competent MANAGER with a thorough practical knowledge of Carding and Spinning. Salary liberal. Apply with Testimonials to

KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
No. 31, Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, on account of the GUNNESH CHATURTHI, and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, for the PARSI NEW YEAR'S DAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th September, 1885.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, for the Central Provinces, NATIVE ASSISTANTS who are thoroughly acquainted with the purchasing of Seeds and Wheat. Apply, ... full particulars and salary required ... Office, Nagpore.

THE PATENT "COMBINATION" POCKET SCISSORS. Twelve useful Tools in one. Rs. 2 each.—BARTON and Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GILLETT and COMPANY'S PASTE and PILLS instantaneously destroy mice, rats ... Price 8 annas.

POWDER PUFFS, Powder Boxes, Bezique Cards Birthday Cards, Cloth, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, and other useful articles at exceptionally low prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, must be able to keep the accounts of a Joint-stock Company. Apply B., care of this paper.

WANTED, an experienced WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply with testimonials to "M.," care of this paper.

FOUND, on the 8th inst., a Scotch Collie DOG. Owner can have the same on aplying to GUNNER D. WHITE, R. A., Colaba.

CRYSTOLEUM, Canvasine, Kartaline ... Lustre painting taught in every detail by a certificated Lady. Apply A. B., care of this paper.

GAEN OOTEJAK MANDLI.—Entertainment this evening by Oostad Mowla Bux, of Baroda. Members are requested to be present at 9 p. m. in the rooms at Grant-road.

FOR SALE, Dr. Nolan's convertible Victoria and pair with all accessories. Price, Rs. 1,350. Both horses frequently ridden and driven by a lady. Apply Dr. A. F. FERGUSSON, Colaba.

COPPER-PLATE and DIES, very neatly engraved and printed on first-class cards and rich Stationery at moderate prices. Pencil sketches of monograms and crests on application at Steward & Co., 2, Church-gate-st.

WANTED, PERMANENT-WAY SUB-INSPECTORS for the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway. Salary Rs. 50 to 70 according to qualifications. Apply immediately to Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SOUPS—Chicken, Julienne, Mock Turtle, Gravy, Ox Tail, Vegetable, Mulligatawny, Green Peas, Giblet, Soup and Bonilli.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Druggists, Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London. Medical advice free.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO., WINE and SPIRIT IMPORTERS. Price-list on application.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

£6 466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,971-10-10 Stg.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

CRYSTOLEUM, Canvasine, Kartaline goods, just arrived. Apply immediately. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co. No. 33, Meadow-street.

WANTED, a PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST and RETOUCHER for E.O.S. Photographic Company. Salary will be paid according to qualification.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP. —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BAKER.—WANTED, a thoroughly qualified practical bread-maker who understands the business throughout. Liberal terms to a good man. "Oven," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 dgrs. Snowflake, Rs. 4-8; 125 refined, Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadows-street. One case contains two tins of oil.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by Sina.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

GENT'S WHITE SWEDE GLOVES for evening dress as now universally worn at home, 2 buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SELLING OFF Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz. Black Drab Felt Hats of different shapes, Re. 1-4 to Rs. 4-8 each.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

WANTED a GALLOWAY or a PONY, broken to saddle, up to weight, free from vice, and sound. Apply to J. F. LALLEE, Veterinary Surgeon, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

BEST, cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian shawls, Bukhara stone, Necklace (a New Novelty.)—Herjimull & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by ... GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

LADIES' WORK BASKETS, also Ladies' Companions, in leather, with Scissors, Thimble, &c. LADIES' FAN ... PEARSE, Apollo-street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

MONEY in London yesterday was the turn dearer again, the rate of discount on 3 months' bills coming ⅛ higher at 1¾ per cent. Owing probably to the political advices, however, Consols were ⅛, French Rentes ⅛, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ⅜ higher. In 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper a decline of ⅜ is advised.

In General Produce, Coffee shows an advance of 1s. per cwt., Seeds come unaltered, and Wheat, although dull, is only quoted 3d. per quarter down in No. 2 Club to arrive in London.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steadier again, the sales reaching 10,000 bales, while Americans to arrive were partially 1-64d. dearer. In New York also futures were 3 points better. The receipts at the ports give the following comparisons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Wednesday's receipts	9,000	8,000	8,000
Since 1st September	56,000	31,000	71,000

We have nothing new to report of the Cotton market locally.

Some small sales of ready old Julgaum are reported at Rs. 182½ per candy for F. G. F., but in new crop we have not heard of any business, and prices all round are as previously quoted.

The Chamber of Commerce telegraphic weather and crop reports issued to-day show the prevalence of fine weather throughout the districts, the heaviest fall during the past three days being seven tenths of an inch at Bhownuggur. In Bellary and Dharwar prospects are becoming decidedly adverse, and the want of rain is beginning to make itself felt in the Berars.

WHEAT is firm and in rather more demand owing to lower Freight and Exchange. For Ekdani Rs. 3-13-6 has been made, and No. 1 Club Delhi may be quoted Rs. 3-10-9 to Rs. 3-11 per cwt. railway terms.

SEEDS.—Linseed is nothing short of strong, and bazaar terms ready the price is Rs. 6-11-6 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. Rapeseed is somewhat firmer, and sellers ask for Yellow Guzerat Rs. 5-14 old crop Rs. 6 per cwt new, April delivery.

FREIGHTS are dull to a degree, and practically we should call the market 1s. 3d lower, Liverpool has been done at 13s. 9d. old scale, and for the Continental ports better than 18s. 9d. cannot now be quoted.

EXCHANGE.—The biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday having resulted in 8½ lakhs only being allotted at 1s. 6 11-32d. the market this morning opened weak at a decline of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 1-32d. in private paper. Calcutta, however, coming steady a rather better tone supervened and at the close demand Bank bills were obtainable at 1s. 6 11-32d., in one quarter at least, making the actual fall since yesterday 1-32d. all round, the following being closing quotations :-

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 5-16 to 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 9-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 13-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6½d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·96.	

Reuter reports special allotments of £50,000, after the biddings, at 1s. 6⅜d., and this combined with the indications apparent here to-day shows that notwithstanding the comparatively low average of the tenders, there is less of a panic feeling about than was manifested a week ago, when Government obtained 1s. 6½d. for their bills. This is distinctly an encouraging feature, and if the tendency to sudden scares were once eliminated from the market, we might look forward to a certain amount of steadiness in the value of the rupee, until something more definite became known respecting the future. A vast amount of writing has been devoted to the subject during the past month or six weeks, and every financial and trade journal at home has published column after column of letters and leading articles advocating the various views of the writers. In no single instance, however, can we perceive one new fact elucidated, or anything beyond what has been patent to well-informed business people for months past. In another column we reproduce an article from the London *Daily News* which in some respects places the position as it now exists as clearly as it can be put. The remarks credited to one of the Governors of the Bank of England are specially worthy of consideration ; but even these are all theory, and throughout the article it is taken too much for granted that a further serious collapse in Silver is bound to ensue. Nowhere is the possibility of things remaining as they are seriously discussed, and to our thinking that is by no means the most unlikely of the various courses open to the American Government and the parties to the Latin Monetary Convention.

Shipments of Bar Silver from London are advised by Reuter to the extent of £50,000 for this port, and £70,000 for Calcutta.

The imports of the precious metals into Bombay during the past week have been 13¾ lakhs in Gold and 18¾ lakhs in Silver.

The *Government Gazette* issued to-day gives the following statement of silver in the Mint :—

Balance in hand on 31st Aug.	Rs.	63,63,243
Silver received during the week	,,	4,65,036
	Rs.	68,28,279
Deduct new coin paid during the week	,,	1,82,797
		66,45,482
Silver belonging to private individuals	,,	14,36,000
	Rs.	80,81,482
Last week	,,	65,04,621

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather quieter, and Fours are quoted at Rs. 97⅞ ready, Rs. 97⅞ forward, sellers. Fours-and-a-half are steady at Rs. 98¼ to ⅜.

SHARES keep quiet, with only a limited extent of business passing. Spinning and Weaving Mills are in some few cases quoted a trifle lower, but generally we should call rates unchanged. In Bombay Flour Mills business has been done at Rs. 700 per share.

The Chamber of Commerce reports issued to-day are as follows :—

PLACE.	Rainfall past 3 days	Total Rainfall to-date	Average yearly Rainfall	Weather.
	In.	In.	In.	
Agra	...	31·02	25·66	Bright, no sign of rain.
Delhi	...	28·78	26·92	Do.
Cawnpore	...	39·0	29·9	Do.
Nagpore	...	37·75	44·51	Do
Amraoti	·01	27·03	32·09	Slight cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.
Khangaum	..	14·83	28·55	Bright; no sign of rain. Unusually hot.
Barsi	..	12·50	23·03	Cloudy, but no rain.
Bellary	...	8·32	17·64	Bright; no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.
Hubli	..	12·25	26·45	No rain.
Dhulia	·16	9·04	20·97	Showery.
Jalgaon	..	19·92	35·38	Bright; no sign of rain.
Broach	·15	31·61	39·62	Bright; no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally.
Wudwan	·16	27·32	18·43	Cloudy, but no rain.
Veramgaum	..	29·75	31·89	Bright; no sign of rain.
Dhollera	·17	23·44	32·96	Do.
Bhownuggur	·70	21·45	26·75	Looks like rain.

CROP REPORTS.

Agra.—Some cotton fields insufficiently weeded ; plant undeveloped.
Delhi.—Cotton plants flourishing.
Cawnpore.—Cotton plants flourishing.
Nagpore.—Cotton plants could scarcely look better. All crops doing well.
Amraoti.—Cotton plants could scarcely look better ; but want more rain.
Khangaum.—Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls ; but want more rain.
Barsi.—Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.
Bellary.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food grains suffering from want of rain.
Hubli.—Rain much wanted. Crops withering.
Dhulia.—Dry here but, raining in the surrounding districts.
Jalgaon.—Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain. Famine expected in Western district.
Broach.—Cotton plants flourishing. All corps doing well.
Wudwan.—Cotton plants look well. but fine weather wanted for weeding. Food grains doing well.
Veramgaum.—Cotton sowing making good progress.
Dhollera.—Cotton sowing making good progress, being resown.
Bhownuggur.—Cotton plants flourishing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain T. Whittard, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Lady Armstrong, 1,343 tons, Captain W. C. Abbot, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Abyssinia, 713 tons Captain Macfarlane, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and Mozambique via Aden with a general cargo Lt. Harrison as first class and 22 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain Stewart, sails to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Maj Gambier, Capt Pyen, Maj Lucas, Captain Brown, and 62 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Ellora, 1,471 tons, Captain T. E. Gillet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (19th Aug.), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Gambier, R.H.A., Mr. H. T. Donaldson, W. T. P. Ry., and 5 deck.

THE steam-ship City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain W. M. Gream, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (15th Aug), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Scott, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Edington, Master T. Edington and Master G. Edington ; she is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Cy. of Carthage (s)	Gream	Liverpool, Aug. 15.
	Ellora (s)	Gillett	Calcutta, Aug. 19.

DEPARTURES

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Jos. Arbib (s)	Hill	Busreh.
	L. Armstrong (s)	Abbot	Marseilles.
	Abyssinia (s)	Macfarlane	Zanzibar.
	Sirsa (s)	Whittard	Rangoon.

The steam-ship Euphrates, Stewart, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Comilla, for Persian Gulf.
" Inchlonga, for Hull

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPT. 10.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive s—3 cases oilman's stores, N V Cu[illegible] and Co.
Verona s—15 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Patna s—15 bales old newspaper, Adamjee Esmaljee ; 32 cases writing paper, H Dawoodbavala ; 34 cases vermouth, champagne, burgandy, &c., Cutler, Palmer and Co : 50 casks beer, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.
Nizam s—10 packages medicine other sorts, Cooper, Madon and Co ; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Rohilla s—2 cases medicine other sorts, Rogers and Co.
Cathay s—12 cases sewing machines, H A Geyer and Co ; 2 cases German silver sheets, Alloobhoy Humchund.
Henzada s—20 casks fuse, M M Mody and Co.
Sherborne s—3 cases aniline dye, Baboobhoy Moolchund ; 3 cases aniline, J Goomanchund ; 2 packages glassware, Gangjee Poonjee ; 6 cases confectionery, Jamsetjee Edulijee ; 13 bales printing paper, the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society ; 2 cases soap, G Groom and Co ; 21 packages glassware, Jaffer Runmull ; 6 cases aniline dye, Canji Bhimjee ; 2 cases soap, Goolamally Jeewanjee ; 2 packages glassware, S Abdoolally ; 4 cases medicine other sorts, Rustomjee Edulijee Shroff ; 25 cases lamps and 20 cases soft soap, N Shurufally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—61 packages glassware, K Pudumsey ; 18 cases writing paper, Haji Dawoodbavla ; 5 bales printing paper, B M Mulbhoy ; 40 cases stout, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 4 hogsheads claret and sherry, G Groom and Co.
Armenia s—500 boxes soap, Hassen Ahmed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Werneth Hall s—18 packages clocks, Haji Osman Tar Mahomed.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—126 cases whisky, rum and gingerwine, Dhunjibhoy Cawasji ; 58 cases whisky, Bomanji Manockji ; 1 hogshead whisky, G Groom and Co
Clan Mackay s—3 cases whisky, H F Soares and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—288 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee ; 2 cases blackwood, J C Bushby and Co.
Clan Buchanan s—12,323½ cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 30 bales wool, Nursee Khetow ; 75 bales wool, G Rungoomull ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Toussiant and Boutillier ; 4,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts myrabollams, and 5,146 cwts rice, Pelly and Co.
Roxburgh s—84 bales twist, Central I S W Co ; 9,375 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Highfield s—3,999 cwts linseed and 300 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 10 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 2 cwts deer horns, Hurjeewan Shamjee ; 54 cwts myrabollams, Soorjee Vussonjee ; 286 cwts linseed, Robertson, Brothers and Co ; 90 cwts myrabollams, 50 cwts beddamuts and 15 cwts stick lac, Ruttonsee Visram ; 965 cwts rapeseed, the United Merchants Co ; 162½ cwts myrabollams, Premjee Kuvil.
Cathay s—1,200 cwts myrabollams, 49½ cwts beddamuts and 15 cwts nuxvomica, K Cullianjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cathay s—2,000 cwts wheat, K Khooshal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, September 9.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·801
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·9
General Direction of Wind*	W. SW. W. WNW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	167
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·25
,, ,, year	53·61

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

485—J C Cama—Framjee Rustomjee Panday vs Dossabhoy Hormusjee Panday and another—Chalk and Walker and Bicknell and K.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

498—Tyabjee and D—Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee vs Jehanghir Maneckjee Cursetjee and another—Little, S and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-82—H C and Brown—Goswami Shri Ghirdarjee Govindrajee Moharaj vs Luckmidass Khimjee and another—M B Barbhaya.
11-83—B and Hormasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee Mistry vs Rustomjee Jamsetjee Mistry—L, S, F and Nicholson.
2-81—J B and Vinsha—Chooniial Munsukram vs Bai Diwalee—M M Munshi.
6-84—Nanu and H—Kookibai and another vs Navazbai and another—A and Hormasjee.
8-84—In person—Administrator-General vs F De Souza and another—In person.
1-85—L, S, F and Nicholson—Ratanvahoo, widow, vs Govindjee Dharamsey and another—In person.
2-85—T and Dayabhoy—Ramdas Bhanji vs Damoder Megjee and others—K Morojee.
3-85—A and Hormusjee—Hajee Abubaker Ismail and another vs. Khutizabai M H Khan.
4-85—H, C and Brown—Balmukundass Vithuldass and another vs Candass Tribhowandass and others—Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
After the Appeal Court rises.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

150-85—Balkrishna and B—(For pauper)—Bhasker Mahadeo vs Gungabai—Shamrao, P.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPT. 6.

Montanaro, Lt, H C, on duty, from Aurungabad.
Tyffe, Lt, Bo 61st Regt, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Ranking, Surg, 5th Bl Cav, on leave, from Tha Chotiali.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Burne, Maj, Bl, 2nd Bhop Regt, on leave, from Sehore.
Harrison, Lt, Bo 4th Rifles, on leave, from Poona.
Clerk, Col, from Madras.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Cruickshank, Major, Bo R E, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPT. 8.

Smyth, Col, Bl, 2nd Dev Regt, on medical certificate, to England.
Smyth, Lt-Col, Bo 2nd E York, on leave, to Poona.
Adam, Col, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Montanaro, Lt, R A, on duty, to Aurungabad.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Vint, Lt, 16th Bo N I, on duty, to Baroda.
Clerk, Col, to Kashmir.
Harrison, Lt, Bo 4th Rifles, to rejoin, to Aden.
Dawson, Lt, 22nd Bo Infy, on duty, to Satara.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr W C Plowden is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Benl Civil Service from 1st July 1885.

Medical.—Surg-Maj D N Martin, M D, 30th Regiment, Native Infy, is permanently appointed to the Central Provinces as a Civil Surg.

Sanitary—Surg-Maj A Stephen, M B, to officiate as Sanitary Commr of the Punjab during the absence on privilege leave of Depy Surg-Genl H W Bellew, C S I, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made to the Berar Commission, from the dates of joining :—

Mr Clifford Hastings Price, to be an Extra Asst Commr of the 5th Class, vice Yar Mahommed Khan, Supernumerary Asst Commr of the 3rd Class, absorbed.

Maneckshaw Ruttonjee Dustoor, to be an Extra Asst Commr of the 5th Class, vice Mahomed Yasin Khan, Supernumerary Asst Commr of the 3rd Class, absorbed.

Surg-Maj D P Macdonald, M D, Medical Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Benl Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his own duties, from 14th July 1885.

Capt N F F Chamberlain, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted leave in India on private affairs for 4 months, from 17th Aug, 1885.

Col M G Gerard, C B, Squadron Commander, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is granted leave in India for 120 days on private affairs, from 15th Augt 1885, or date of departure.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the BSC, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India :—Lieut C Jackson, 8th Hussars, Offg Squadron Officer 3rd B C,—31st Aug 18[illegible]

Military Secretariat—Col R Newmarch, BSC, Acct Genl, Mily Dept, to [illegible] Govt of India, Mily Dept, vice Maj Genl G T Chesney, CSI, proceeding on furlough.

Hyderabad Contingent—3rd Infantry—Lieut S M Mason, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lieut F A Harris placed on temporary half-pay. Dated 27th Decr 1884.

5th Infantry—Lieut T H Plumer, Wing Officer and Offg Adjt, to be Adjt, vice Capt A Adye, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 3rd June 1885.

Furlough and Leave—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Maj-Genl G T Chesney, C S I, R E, Secy to the Govt of India, Mily Dept, (p a) for 194 days.

Lieut-Col F W Grant, BSC, Asst Commr, 1st Class, Offg Inspr Genl of Police, Jails, Registration and Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, (p a) for 1 year and 20 days.

Major V C Fisher, RA, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, (m c) for 182 days. (This cancels the furlough granted him in G G O No 200 of 1885.)

Maj R J Waller, BSC, Wing Commander, 45th Benl Infy, (p a) for 182 days.

Brigade-Surg W E Cates, Examr of Medical and Fund Accts, Bom, (m c) for 240 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India :—

Maj the Earl of Lauderdale BSC, (u p a) for three months, without pay.

Maj D H Robertson, Genl List, Infy (m c) for 61 days.

Capt S B Beatson, BSC, (m c) for 92 days.

Surg-Maj G Massy, (u p a) for 2 months, without pay.

Depy-Commissary and Honorary Capt R G Davies, PWD, (m c) for 92 days.

Conductor J H Chapman, PWD, (m c) for 3 months.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut-Col Hugh Patrick Rolston Francis Crawfurd, MSC,—1st Sept 1885. Lieut-Col Robert Stephens Jago, MSC, —4th Sept 1885.

Bengal Staff Corps—To be Lieut-Cols—Maj Edward Gordon Lillingston,—30th Aug 1885. Maj Duncan George Pitcher—3rd Sept 1885.

Bengal Army—To be Lieut-Cols—Maj H H P Cowper, Genl List Cavly,—4th Sept 1885. Maj Ch G Cautley, Genl List, Cavalry, 4th Sept 1885.

Ordnance Dept—Sergt T Goode to be Sub-Condr, on probation, from 1st June, 1885, vice Sub-Conductor G Evans who has been seconded.

Retirements—Lieut-Col A W Graham, Genl List, Infy, retires, from the service from 17th Oct 1885, subject to H M's approval. Brigade-Surg Robert Rouse retires from the service from the 1st Sept 1885, subject to H M's approval.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Engr Estabt of the Mily Works Dept, from the dates specified :—

Lieut F H Oldfield, RE, from Asst Engr, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, to be Asst Engr, 1st Grade,—28th July 1885.

Lieut J M Wade, RE, from Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, to be Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, 28th July 1885.

Lieut-Col R C Hart, RE, from Exec Engr, 4th Grade, Supernumerary, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, —1st Aug 1885.

Lieut G A S Stone, RE, from Asst Eng, 2nd Grade sub pro tem, to be Asst Engr, 2nd Grade,—1st August 1885.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr C George, Asst Surveyor 2nd Grade, has passed an examination in Hindustani by the First or Lower Standard, as laid down in paragraphs 1 to 5, Sec 22, Bombay Army Regulations.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut E E Robertson, Sqdn Officer, 1st Regt Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 35 days, from the 21st Aug 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Col P W Bannerman, Resident, Gwalior, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, from 16th Aug 1885 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

The privilege leave granted to Capt G A Collins, Adjt Meywar Bhil Corps, in this Office Notification No. 1213 G, dated the 16th May 1885, is extended to 90 days.

Surg J Crofts, MD, Medical Officer of the Political Agencies at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is granted privilege leave for 2 months from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr C A R Crommelin, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for 1 month.

26th Aug—Mr F D Fowler, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Sec.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Sept. 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Capt J N S Kirkwood S C—1st Sept 1885.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Major J M Madden, General List, Infy 1st Sept 1885.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut S M Mason, of the 2nd Battn Somersetshire Light Infy, offig Wing Officer, Hyderabad Contingent, 7th June 1884.

The promotion of Condor (now Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary) C D Wise, Adjt Genl's Dept, notified in G G O No. 284, dated 12th May 1885, is ante-dated to the 10th April 1885.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 27th Aug 1885 :—5th Regt B L I—Qrmr Havaldar Buudoojee Robenjee to be Jamadar vice Khan Mahomed Khan, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major J M Heath, S C Bgde-Major, Aden.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major E. D'O Twemlow, R E, Ex Engr, Aden.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut C M H Merriman, of the 2nd Battn Rl Lanr Regt, offig Wing Officer, 26th Bo Iny, 5th July 1884.

Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary W Nugent, Adjt Genl's Dept, is promoted to the rank of Assist Commissary, with effect from the 26th Aug 1885.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Col J L Fagan, S C, Sub-Assist Commissary General, First Class.

The undermentioned officer is allowed nineteen days' leave on private affairs from 10th July 1885 :—Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary G Nelson, Commissariat Dept.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Capt. G T Jones, R E, Qrmr and Interpreter and Supt, Park and Field Train, Sappers and Miners.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 28th Aug 1885 :—2nd Lancers—Supernumerary Ressaidar Gool Mahomed to be Ressaidar, vice Adjudia, pensioned.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—Cavalry—Majors (Lieut-Col in Staff Corps) A T Moore, V C, and C J Anderson to have the position of Lieut Cols, and Major (B Lieut-Col) C A Moore to be Lieut-Col, in succession to Lieut-Col (Bt Col) J Blair, V C, promoted to Major-General dated 2nd July 1885.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 16th Aug 1885 :—10th Regt B L I—Jamadar Samueljee Israel to be Subhedar, vice Daoondje rao Cuddum, pensioned, and Drill Havaldar Shaik Allee to be Jamadar, vice Samueljee Israel, promoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W Jones, Chaplain of Satara and Mahabaleshwar, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for a period of twelve months.

The Rev G Gotnard, M A, Offg Chaplain of Ahmednagar, is confirmed in that appointment.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col H L Nutt is appointed to act as Political Agent Kathiawar, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut-Col E W West, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col E W West, Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for forty-five days from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskerji and Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Hormusji respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Depy Assist Political Agent Halar and Supt of the Dist Jail, Rajkot, on the 27th ultimo.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the return of Capt W P Kennedy to duty :—Captain W P Kennedy to be sub pro tem Third Assist and Capt A L D Fordyce to be substantive pro tem Fourth Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Shridhar Kulkarni, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Jalgaon in the Khandesh Dist, is transferred to Junnar in the Poona Dist.

In modification of the orders contained in Govt Notification No. 3616, dated the 23rd May last, Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Bhagwat, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Dist, is transferred to Jalgaon in the same dist, and the transfer of Rao Saheb Pandurang Dhonddev Gadgil, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist, to Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Dist, is cancelled.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal to be First Class Subordinate Judge at Thana, vice Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Bapuji Bal, deceased ; Rao Saheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat to be First Class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Bapuji Bal, deceased, and to be First Class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia, vice Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal, transferred, but to continue on special duty at Satara as previously ordered ; Rao Saheb Harderam Anupram Munshi to continue to act as First Class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia during the absence of Rao Saheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat or till further orders.

Mr Raoji Bhaskar, Nazir and Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nevasa in the Ahmednagar Dist, was in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 23rd June to the 1st July 1885, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunth Wagle, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Vengurla in the Ratnagiri Dist, is appointed as a temporary measure to be also Subordinate Judge of Malvan in the same district, with effect from the 1st Oct next.

Dr A D Pollen, with the previous consent of the Govt of India and as a temporary arrangement, is, in addition to his other duties, appointed to act till further orders as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr A C Watt, deceased.

Mr Malhar Martand Nedgir, on being relieved by Rao Saheb Chinto Narayan Chandorkar at Bagalkot, is appointed to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Kumta in the district of Kanara until further orders.

Mr Govind Balkrishna Koparkar is appointed to be a Second Class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Moreshwar Narayan Ovalekar, promoted, taking rank between Rao Saheb Sakharam Vasudeva Joshi and Rao Saheb Siddheshwar Bhaskar Gole.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Scott, Magte of the First Class in the district of Nasik, to be Magte in charge of the Subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Nasik, Sinnar and Igatpuri.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Yeola in the Nasik Dist, is appointed to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Satara.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Madha in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist on the 22nd ultimo.

Rao Saheb Damodar Govind Gharpure delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yaval in the Khandesh Dist on the 24th ultimo.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following acting appointments on the Appellate Side of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, made by the Hon the Chief Justice in consequence of the appointment of Mr E McG H Fulton to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum. The appointments will have effect until further orders :—Mr Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B A, L L B, to act as Registrar ; Mr Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandalavala to act as Depy Registrar and Sealer ; and Mr Madhavrao Pandurang Barve to act as Assist Registrar and Supt of the High Court Press.

Rao Saheb Chinto Narayan Chandorkar, second class Subordinate Judge of Bagalkot in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist, is allowed a further extension of leave on medical certificate for six weeks, viz, from the 28th Aug to the 8th Oct 1885, inclusive.

Mr Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale is appointed to act till further orders as second class Subordinate Judge at Dahivadi in the Satara Dist, vice Rao Saheb Nanajee Vithal Atre, transferred.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Lieut-Col H J Hallowes, Cant Magte and Magte of the First Class, Devlali, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of Act X. of 1882 within the limits of the Cantonment.

Mr Dharmidas Bhojraj, Acting Head Munshi of taluka Hyderabad in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Hyderabad under Sec 12 of Act X of 1882.

Messrs C F H Shaw and E McG H Fulton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum on the 31st ultimo.

Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karwar in the Kanara Dist on the 29th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Damodhar Govind Gharpure received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kalyan in the district of Thana on the 29th ultimo.

Under the provisions of Sect 28 of Act XIV. of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Yaval in the district of Khandesh, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Narhar Daji Kalwade, Magte of the First Class in the district of Nasik, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of Act X. of 1882.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Hari Vithal Phatak, Assist Deputy Educational Inspr, Sholapur, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the office of Depy Educational Inspecr, Sholapur, from the 10th to the 24th July last, both days inclusive.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The order contained in Govt Notification No. 6904, dated 26th August 1885, published at page 1069 of the *Bombay Govt Gazette* of 27th idem, Part I., appointing Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C. S., to act as Manager of Incumbered Estates, Sind, during the absence of Mr. T. Hart-Davies, C. S., is hereby cancelled.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr J L Jenkins, C S, at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind for employment as Manager of Incumbered Estates, Sind.

Khan Bahadur Pestanji Jehangir, Actg Talukdari Settlement Officer, was sub pro tem, Talukdari Settlement Officer from 18th April to 9th July 1885, both days inclusive.

Mr R Giles, Depy Commr, Upper Sind Frontier, is allowed special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for two months and fifteen days from 1st Oct 1885.

Mr S W Tyndall is appointed to act as Depy Comr, Upper Sind Frontier, and Dist Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier, during the absence of Mr Giles, or until further orders.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept :—Mr Babaji Siddheshvar, third grade Sub Registrar of Ranebennur in the Dharwar Dist to be fourth grade Sub-Registrar of Bagevadi in the Bijapur Dist ; and Mr Sanjiv Apaji, fourth grade Sub-Registrar of Bagevadi in the Bijapur Dist to be third grade Sub-Registrar of Ranebennur in the Dharwar Dist.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J G Dobbie, Suptdg Engr, British India Steam Navigation Company, to act as a member of the Commission to hear appeals under the said Act during the absence of Mr S Jackson.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach from the 9th to the 29th Nov 1885, inclusive.

The annual October vacation of the High Court, Appellate Side, will commence on Thursday the 15th Oct and end on Wednesday the 18th Nov 1885, both days inclusive.

Applications in criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in civil cases will be received during the vacation and the Court will sit for the disposal of ordinary criminal business on Friday, the 30th Oct 1885.

The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11 a m till 4 p m during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

Mr M C Gibb delivered over and Mr Chunilal Venilal received charge of the office of Assist Collr and Magte, First Class, Broach, on the 29th ultimo

Mr Luxumon Nana Patil, Depy Accountant, has been appointed to act as Head Accountant to the Collr of Poona during the absence on three months' privilege leave from the 15th ultimo of Rao Saheb Bhikaji Ganesh Marathe, or until further orders.

Mr D Davies delivered over and Mr W Holland received charge of the joint offices of Dist Supt of Police, Khandesh, and Assist Pol Agent for the Dangs and Surgana States on the 21st ultimo

Mr E C Cox delivered over and Mr D Davies received charge of the office of Assist Dist Supdt of Police, Western Division, Khandesh, on the 21st ultimo

Messrs S M Fraser and C E Frost respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Nasik, on the 25th ultimo

Mr R A L Moore, Assist Collr, Khandesh, is allowed fifteen days' privilege leave from the 1st Oct 1885.

Messrs W F Sinclair and A Keyser respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magte, Kolaba, on the 25th ultimo.

Messrs H Kennedy and E C Cox respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba, on the 31st ultimo.

Messrs H L Wright and H A Acworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Collr of Salt Revenue, Southern Divn, on the 29th ultimo.

Messrs W E Young and H L Wright on the same date before noon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Collr of Customs, Prince's Dock and Tobacco Department Bombay.

Messrs W Almon and W E Young on the same date before noon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Collr of Customs, Import Dept Bombay Custom House.

Mr Jehangir M Cursetjee availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him by Govt Notification No 6915, dated the 26th ultimo, from the 31st idem.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr. A M Reuther, Depy Consvr of Forests, Lahore Div, is granted 3 months' privilege leave from the afternoon of the 27th July 1885.

Mr A L McIntire, Asst Consvr of Forests, is placed in charge of the Lahore Div, during Mr Reuther's absence on leave.

Mr S S Thorburn, Offg Divisional Judge, Derajat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 25 days, from the forenoon of the 10th Augt 1885.

Lieut F Campbell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, is granted leave to Murree and Kashmir, under the Rules of 1875 from the 28th Augt 1875 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to the 15th Nov 1885.

Col C J Griffiths, Commanding 3rd Sikh Infy, is granted genl leave on medical certificate in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1868, to remain at Murree from 29th Aug to 7th Oct 1885.

Mr W J A Bird, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Swat River Canal Div, passed the Dept Standard Examination prescribed in paragraph 21, Chap II, Public Works Code, on the 22nd July 1885.

BRITISH BURMA GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*British Burma Gazette.*)

Mr J S D Fraser, Asst Supdt of Police, 2nd (officiating 1st class,) is appointed to officiate as a Supdt of Police, 5th Grade from 6th Aug 1885.

(This cancels so much of this Department Notification No III, dated the 20th July, as refers to Mr Fraser.)

Privilege leave for 3 months is granted to Mr H G Batten, Asst Commr, from 15th Sept 1885.

The Chief Commr accepts the resignation tendered by Capt G Wilson of his Commission as Capt in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr H Adamson, CS, Settlement Officer, Tharrawaddy and Prome dists, is appointed Settlement Officer, Akyab dist, vice Mr T C Mitchell, CS, transferred.

Mr C P Authemulum, temporary Sub-Overseer 3rd Grade, Bassein div, has passed the Colloquial test in the Burmese language.

Mr G E Thomas, Locomotive Supdt, Burma State Railway, is granted 3 months' privilege leave from 15th Sept 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Wallace, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Tavoy to the Bassein div.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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SPECTACLES.

MR. C. G. HIND, District Engineer, Agra, writes :—"Mr. LAZARUS, after testing my sight, supplied me with Spectacles about a year ago, and it gives me much pleasure to say that I am very pleased with them. I have always found them comfortable, and my eyes were never distressed by reading for hours together."

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LAUDER—September 10, at the R. A. Sailors' Home, Cecelia Margaret, the youngest daughter of Mr. C. Lauder, aged 15 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"JUSTICE" AND "FUND."—The correspondence on this subject must cease.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1885.

M. ARMINIUS VAMBERY'S book on "The Coming Struggle for India," like much that has been written on the subject of late, is in great part little more than an ambitious piece of book-making. But it is dogmatic and vigorous, and if loud-speaking will always ensure a hearing, M. Vambéry is likely to have a large audience. It is not necessary for the success of such a work as this that the writer should have much to tell that is new, or that he should be—what M. Vambéry most assuredly is not—a safe and reliable guide to the formation of a sound judgment on Central Asian questions. M. Vambéry is a great traveller. He knows the countries that he writes about, and he knows the people. He is full of information, full of knowledge, and he has as much to tell about the history and the facts of the questions with which he deals as any living writer. To say less than that would be to say that he had wasted the last twenty years of his life, for during that time he has seen nothing and thought of nothing but the advance of the Russians in Central Asia, and the countries and the peoples amongst which they have advanced. It is needless to say, therefore, that the historical part of the work is well filled, if not in all respects well done. It is of course coloured by the predominating idea that the career of Russia in Asia has been an uninterrupted course of mendacity and deceit, in which promises have been made only to be broken, limits of advance laid down, absolutely and solemnly, only to be overstepped when no one was looking. This is not absolutely historical, but it is absolutely Vambérical, and a public prepared by some of Lord Randolph Churchill's earlier speeches on the subject will accept it all as easy reading, which chimes in with their predilections, and makes no undue demands upon their recollections of the Blue-books. We have never yet found M. Vambéry in the mood in which history should be written. But he is an admirable pamphleteer, well versed in all the ways of his art, and with that most potent safeguard against dulness—an utter inability to be judicial. The pity is that people are so slow to form a right estimate of M. Vambéry's special acquirements. He is a traveller and an expert, but the weight of a traveller's authority in a question of policy cannot be so fitly expressed as some people think it can in terms of the lengths of his journeys. We are not obliged, for instance, to take precisely the same view that he does of the political and strategic value of Herat because once upon a time he spent six sad and weary weeks there, without money and companions, as he plaintively says. Nor does it follow that his way of dealing with the Afghans is the right way and Lord Dufferin's the wrong way, even though he knows much about the *locus in quo*, whereas Lord Dufferin knows nothing of it. If people would be careful to distinguish between the value of M. Vambéry's geographical and ethnical facts, and the value of his political conclusions, he might be a useful guide. For we are not without examples in our day of the need of accepting travellers' politics with the reserve with which in other days it was deemed necessary to accept travellers' tales.

Uncompromising as he is in his fidelity to the "Forward" policy in Central Asia, it is not surprising that M. Vambéry clings to the old notion about the supreme importance of Merv. His rebuke to England for her "criminal indifference" to the events that preceded the annexation of that place now does duty for the incitements to resist her advance upon it with which we were familiar when it was the fashion to speak of it as the Turcoman stronghold. He does not now say that we ought to have forestalled her at Merv. He contents himself with the assertion—which is very good pamphleteering, but very bad history—that the annexation of Merv was "the last drop which filled to overflowing the cup of Russian lies and breaches of faith." It scarcely needs to be said that M. Vambéry is thoroughly discontented with the result of the negotiations between London and St. Petersburg. These he sums up in the assertion, duly italicised, "that the unheard of shortsightedness of British statesmen has handed over to her the very keys with which she can now open, at her leisure, the gate of India ; for she is in possession of all the ways which can bring her to Herat in a comparatively short time, and without any difficulty whatever." The metaphor is familiar, but it is somewhat mixed. Herat may be the gate of India, but the ways which lead to it are scarcely keys, and if M. Vambéry has read his newspaper lately he will have learnt that the locks and bolts that the Ameer is putting on the gate cannot be picked without a good deal of trouble. He has written his chapter in "Russia's chance of conquering Herat" without taking thought of the work that is being done there to make it available at least for obstructing an advance upon our frontier. Herat will not play the vital part [illegible] which it was the fashion to assign to it not long since. But for all that the gate will be left neither open nor unguarded. We shall not, it is true, look after Herat in the way M. Vambéry suggests. He wants us to send a British Resident there, guarded by a regiment of sepoys, a company of pioneers, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. There need be no consideration for Afghan susceptibilities—how politic these travellers' politics are, by the way !—although it might mean a third Afghan war—a shocking eventuality for many English politicians, he admits, though he, with the disinterested philosophy of a Hungarian traveller, sees nothing to be afraid of in it. "Since Russia," he says, "cannot and ought not to be permitted to occupy at random this important place, which would make her practically master of all Afghanistan, and ruin for ever British prestige in Asia, I believe that of the two evils, namely, a war with Russia or Afghanistan, the lesser one must be chosen, for there can be no mistake about it that the immediate neighbourhood of Russia to India is far more dangerous, and may prove far more costly, than any forcible seizure of Kandahar or garrisoning of Herat." It is rather hard upon Lord Auckland and the authors of the policy marked by such incidents as the murder of Burnes and Macnaghten that the writer who urges this mad project upon the British Government should speak of the policy of 1839 as "somewhat rash," and as having gone "even beyond the proper limits of vigilance against Russia."

M. Vambéry may take his own view of the value of the friendship of the Afghans. We believe that no delusions upon that point are entertained in India. But we have not yet discovered what particular service we should derive from the hatred which M. Vambéry advises us deliberately to provoke. We have experienced not a little of it at various times during the last half-century, and thus far it has yielded anything but desirable results. Really, it seems a pity that M. Vambéry should have travelled so many thousands of miles in order to learn all about Central Asian politics if his wanderings have brought him so little wisdom. He would not have given us more strange advice if he had stayed in Buda Pesth all his days, and endeavoured to evolve a Central Asian policy out of his moral consciousness. In his chivalry there is a happy disregard of all "vile fears." He is not afraid of a third Afghan war, and he is not afraid lest the Ameer, after we have beaten him, should make friends with the Russians. The Ameer would "think twice" before doing that—a proof that the Ameer, barbarian though he is, avoids the rashness which seems characteristic of an eminent Hungarian professor. The conditions, in truth, as M. Vambéry sees them, do not exactly invite us to a step which would certainly turn the Afghans into our enemies, even if it did not convert them into the friends of Russia. He tells us that we must steadily keep before our eyes the results of our policy in India, asking ourselves whether we have so far succeeded in securing the sympathy of the 250,000,000 under our sway that at a critical moment these subjects will not countenance a change of masters, looking upon England's enemy as the enemy of India, and making common cause with her against external attack. The answer to this question he regards as the pivot point upon which the chances of the great contest between the two rival European colossi in Asia are turning. Well, if this were so—though the answer is not so doubtful that it can be called a "pivot point"—the least that could have been expected of M Vambéry would have been that he should be reasonably exact in his information. We do not know who are "the prominent and cultivated Hindostanees who are longing for a change from English to Russian rule," or where he met with them. But it is not at Buda-Pesth that the pulse of India is to be felt. It is not easy to decide whether his knowledge of India or his judgment in regard to her policy is the less entitled to respect. But how strange a politician M. Vambéry must be if, distrusting the attachment to the Crown of any large part of the people of India, he still thinks that it would be good policy to court the open enmity of the Afghans. Truly, one thinks none the better of travellers' politics after reading "The Coming Struggle for India."

WHATEVER view may be taken of the legality of the sentence passed upon Mr. Fox, of the Southern Mahratta Railway, there is some assurance in the proceedings of the High Court yesterday that justice will be done. The Court very properly have referred to a full Court the decision of the question raised in Mr. Fox's behalf yesterday—whether or not the conviction can stand. There is no doubt that the validity of the conviction is seriously questioned, not only amongst people who are familiar with railways and the rules on which they are worked, but in legal circles. The point, unfortunately, was not argued either before the convicting magistrate, or before the High Court on revision. But it has been vigorously discussed elsewhere, and not without knowledge both of the law and practice. The rules which Mr. Fox was charged with violating are alleged to have been merely departmental rules, not having the force of law. A good deal of light was thrown upon their nature and validity in an article which we published on Saturday, and in which the legal aspect of the case was put forth without bias. Whatever view may be taken either of the original sentence, or its enhancement by the High Court, no one will question the propriety of the decision come to yesterday to take the judgment of the full Bench upon the points raised by Mr. Branson yesterday. Meantime Mr. Fox is released on bail, and the hope will prevail that it will not be necessary that he should again see the inside of a prison.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUG. 20.

AN uneasy feeling continues to prevail between France and Germany. The famous article in the *North German Gazette* has not been allowed to pass into merited oblivion. On the other hand, the occurrences at Buda-Pesth referred to in a former letter have produced irritation among those who do not love France. This unreasonable sensitiveness on both sides looks ominous. Now a new cause of disquietude has unexpectedly arisen. M. Rothan, author of the "*Histoire diplomatique de la Guerre Franco-Allemande*," has been expelled from Alsace. The *Republique Française* comments very severely upon this, and concludes its article thus :—"We must seek the cause of the banishment of M. Rothan apart from his person and his acts. The German Government, whether it be the Chancellor at Berlin or the Minister at Strasbourg, had resolved on giving some sort of warning to the French nation. . . Prince Bismarck is not pleased with us, and signifies this in his usual sweet manner." M. Rothan is about sixty. He has the air of a military man. It appears that in May last he was appointed Vice-President of the "League of Patriots." He says that he wrote to the President of the Society, M. Déroulède, requesting that his name might be removed from the Committee. This was done. A month afterwards he went with his family to his estate in Alsace, and found himself regarded by the authorities with suspicion. He then wrote to Prince Bismarck, endeavouring to clear himself. Count Hatzfeldt courteously informed him that Prince Bismarck's authority did not extend to Alsace, and that if the Imperial Minister at Strasbourg displayed any rigour, this was accounted for sufficiently by the fact that M. Rothan had been elected Vice-President of a Society bent upon agitation in the political sphere. To make a long story short, he received from the governor of Alsace-Lorraine a communication to the effect that the permission given him to reside in Alsace had been withdrawn.

The Buda-Pesth affair may fairly be accounted for by the exhilarating effect of good Hungarian wine, which, by the way, is being appreciated more and more every year throughout Europe. But the Buda-Pesth people appear to live very fast, inasmuch as they die at the rate of 2 to 1 in comparison with the population of England. About 19 per 1,000 die in England in twelve months ; in Buda-Pesth from 35 to 40. The cause of this appears to be water-drinking, *pace* the teetotallers. Perhaps the wine is too good to be indulged in much at home, since it fetches a good price in foreign markets. But the water-drinkers are supplied from the abominable Danube, which for several hundred miles has been enriched with the sewage of the towns on its banks, including the contributions of Vienna. Thus fever is [illegible] on a great scale annually, and the water-drinkers die. A correspondent says that their lives are made a burden to them, before they die, by the voracity of the Hungarian flea, euphoniously styled "the chamois of the night." He testifies that the more you kill, the more come to attend the funeral, suggesting Tom Moore's experiences in Erin gu bragh, the green isle of the ocean :—

"You may crush, you may smother the flea as you will,
But his brothers and sisters will cling round you still."

Under the circumstances, one might expect Buda-Pesth to be safe from all danger of foreign invasion. If the conquerors must drink of the dirty Danube, and be consumed by the nocturnal chamois, it could scarcely be much of an object to take the trouble of conquering, not to mention the risk and the expense. It might, however, be for the gratest good of the greatest number to introduce sanitary science and art into Hungary, where the inhabitants live in many important respects as their ancestors did a thousand years ago. The question is, whether the world at large would not be more benefited by sending an army of plumbers into a large part of Continental Europe, than by any series of military operations, however brilliant. We are living in daily expectation of a visitation of cholera, and it would be some comfort to know that in France, as well as in the neighbouring countries, the people were beginning to set their houses in order, taking the advice of drainage-surveyors and importing glazed pipes.

Is Olivier Pain dead or alive ? Reuter leads us to expect that the true answer will probably come from Bombay. If "Father Kanovics" is really the eminent journalist whose obsequies his *confrères* in France have been lugubriously performing, it would be interesting to view the faces of the "Syndic" at their first meeting after the discovery. M. Henri Rochefort has come again to the front. In his paper, the *Intransigeant*, he has been publishing characteristic articles against England, the Royal Family, and Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador in Paris. These articles are based upon the supposition that Olivier Pain was executed by the orders of English officers, which is a delusion. If he is really dead, which we very much doubt, the manner of his death could not have been such as M. Rochefort imagines. *Gatignani* pays him the compliment of noticing his "rancorous and foul expressions," and observes that "the persistency with which these vulgar attacks are carried on may in the end lead to some diplomatic incident which could not fail to excite a painful feeling on both sides of the Channel. The person of an Ambassador is sacred, and M. Henri Rochefort should know that England will never brook an insult towards her representative or her flag. Outsiders, moreover, are asking themselves whether the French irreconcileable is acting patriotically, or even prudently, in the effort to alienate English sympathies at the precise moment when Prince Bismarck is inspiring his organs with some very outspoken truths in regard to France."

On Tuesday an evening journal asserted that fears were entertained lest the Olivier Pain agitation might lead to a riotous gathering in front of the British Embassy. It asserted, moreover, that the gates of the Embassy had been kept closed during the day, which is untrue, as every passer-by in the Faubourg St. Honore must have seen. There has been no demonstration outside the brain of the writer of the article. But it is true that in consequence of the printed surmise, a special detective service was organised in the neighbourhood of the British Embassy, as an extraordinary precaution.

Dr. Magitot has supplied the *National* with a remarkable series of cases illustrating what is now called "Hypnotism," a form of what used to be known as animal magnetism. The treatment is considered, by those who practise it, to be one of the most powerful therapeutic remedies known. The doctor reports :—1st—A case of melancholy madness, in which the patient persistently refuses food. She is fed by an esophagian tube. M. Voisin, an expert, plunges her into a hypnotic slumber, and, by means of verbal suggestion, orders the sufferer to feed herself. At once the patient commences her report, and eats like an ordinary mortal. 2nd—The case of a melancholy and doggedly mute subject, who is ordered, in the hypnotic state, to knit stockings. When temporarily aroused, she followed the injunctions ; and for three months, since she was subjected to the treatment, she has been knitting stockings continually, under the same method of control. 3rd—The case of one who was ordered to learn and recite verses, and to master the rudiments of grammar. Here, again, the maniac has become thoroughly docile, and M. Voisin has produced for public inspection the school copies and exercises written by his patient, formerly pronounced imbecile and incapable of mental effort or application. Dr. Magitot further declares that delirium tremens or dypsomania, formerly supposed to be entirely beyond control, yields readily to hypnotic treatment, and offers to show unanswerable proofs of his statement. The subject attracts the attention, not only of physicians, but also of those interested more directly in mental philosophy and cognate subjects.

The Princess Marie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres, is to be married to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, "a very intelligent officer in the Navy." The betrothal is to take place in the castle of Fredensborg in the second week of September. There will be a meeting of the whole Danish Royal Family in Copenhagen to celebrate the event. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the King and Queen of Greece, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland have promised to be there.

Homburg has been crowded in every corner for the last fortnight, and the number of English visitors is prodigious. The place is a colony of London society of all sorts and conditions.

The races at Baden-Baden begin on Saturday, and go on to the 31st instant. There will be four days' sport over the fine course at Iffezheim. Capital entries have been obtained for all the stakes, and several horses from England and France are expected to run, as well as most of the best racers from Germany and Hungary. The Jubilee Prize will be worth about £2,500, with a gold cup given by the Grand Duke ; and among the runners will be Blue Grass, Cosmos, Crim Tartar, Fra Diavolo, Botschafter I., and Plaisanterie. There is a two-year old stake of about £1,300, one handicap of £500 and another of £300, as well as a steeplechase of £1,000 and another of £500. So the riders are not to run for nothing. The place is crowded, but at present there are few English. The Prince of Wales will not be able to attend the races, but the Duke of Hamilton and Sir Frederick Johnstone expect to be there, and a host of sportsmen are coming from all parts of the Continent.

The weather here continues to be delightful. We have had lately only one day that could reasonably be called hot, and even then the thermometer did not reach 80° Fahrenheit. Of course there is nothing here at present that can be called "society." All who can afford the time and expense are away for the season.

NEWS FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

WE are all happy to hear that the report of Mrs. Shepherd's death which reached Poona yesterday was unfounded. A later telegram has been received from Neemuch, announcing that there has been an unexpected improvement in the state of Mrs. Shepherd, that she is slightly better, and that the doctor has strong hope of her ultimate recovery,

Mrs. Watt is now believed to be in a fair way to recover.

The last day or two the temperature has become higher, but the nights are very cool. It was an error in name which attributed to Lieutenant Bonomi the carriage accident that occurred to Captain Macartney.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT GUNESH KHIND.

ON Wednesday evening the "Dak Bungalow, or was His Appointment Pucka ?" was performed at Government House, Gunesh Khind, before H. E. the Governor and a distinguished company. The handsome ball-room was converted into a theatre for the occasion. Mr. Trevelyan's sprightly comedy was subjected to considerable emendation, so as to enhance the interest to the Anglo-Indians of Poona and Bombay, to say nothing of Gujerati Survey men and Kattywar politicians. Songs of local inspiration and colouring were interspersed, and added much to the verve of the performance. Mr. Judkins (Mr. Propert), Collector of Satara, a Revenue Officer all of the olden time, was inimitable ; and his quarrel with Mrs. Smart (Mrs. Hay), the wife of the Judge of Satara, was a thing to see. The song in which he contrasted his own future in a hunting shire in England with the sad fate of the Judge of Satara and his wife living in town, and the latter taken in to dinner after Mrs. Colonel This and Major the Other, brought down the house. Mr. Cholmondely, M. P. (Captain Hamilton), a gentleman travelling in search of facts not generally known for an article or two in the *Fortnightly Review*, delivered many amusing hits at things and men in Bombay, which were received with great hilarity by the audience. The love affair of the piece was entrusted to the capable hands of Lieutenant Marsden (Captain Bayley), of the Bombay Staff Corps, Acting Probationary Deputy Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Miss Smart (Miss A. Portman), the charming daughter of the Judge's wife, a débutante whose graceful acting, self-possession, and distinctness of utterance deserve record. If it would not be thought an awkward compliment, we should say that her European ladies' maid, Susan Thacker (Miss Portman), resembled her in all respects, so that there was not a pin to choose between mistress and maid. Lieutenant Marsden's wooing did not at first run smooth, but in the result it was necessary for him to give utterance to his happiness in song, the words of which we are able to transcribe, thanks to the skill of a stenographer concealed in one of the boxes.

POLICEMAN'S SONG.

Air: "A Policeman's lot is not a happy one."—*Pirates of Penzance.*

When he's passed the Lower Standard in Marathi, in Marathi,
And the Munshi has been paid what he is owed, he is owed,
When examiners have said how very pat he, very pat he,
Is in the sections of the Penal Code, Penal Code,
Although the girl he loves may have a mother, have a mother,
Who will doubtless try his temper all she can, all she can,
O ! take one consideration with another, with another,
A Police Probationer's a happy man.
Ah ! Though she doubtless tries his temper all she can, all she can,
A Police Probationer's a happy man, happy man !
And, when pucca, he will also pass in Persian, pass in Persian,
And discover Khakoo Wadia in his hole, in his hole ;
Then at Poona, in the season, his diversion, his diversion,
At balls and races seek with all his soul, all his soul,
And though his bride, perhaps, may have a mother, have a mother,
Who will try his jovial temper all she can, all she can,
Yet, take one consideration with another, with another,
A Policeman pucca is a happy man.
Ah ! Though she try his jovial temper all she can, all she can,
A Policeman pucca is a happy man, happy man ;

This song was redemanded by the enthusiastic audience. Mrs. Hay showed thorough appreciation of the fun of the character she personated with great zest. Mr. Cholmondely's Madras boy Sam (Mr. Steele) excited a furore by his song recording his experiences as a little native boy who was compelled by the Educational Inspector to go to school and learn a variety of accomplishments which made him a finished scamp. Mr. Hart's Abdoola Khan, the messman at the travellers' bungalow, was a lifelike impersonation, the gravity of which was irresistible. Still more taking was his Baloo, a swineherd in act 2, who prosecutes the travelling M.P. before Mr. Judkins for killing his pig. The piece was excellently put upon the stage. The performance will be repeated on Friday, with additional song and chorus.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE FARTHER EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPT. 10.

There is no Chinese news of importance in the mail that arrived to-day.

The accounts from Annam represent the slaughter of the Native Christians as horrible; 30,000 are said to have been killed, and very many are starving. The French Government is demoralised.

It is reported that the Russians insist on Corea, adopting the secret treaty which the King repudiates.

The mutiny in Hi is at an end. Great disquiet is felt owing to large bodies of Chinese troops disbanded being left without occupation and means. It is proposed to employ some on public works.

Terrible cyclones have been experienced along the China coasts.

No appointment has yet been made to the Imperial Customs. The Empress hesitates to name a Chinese, knowing their corrupt nature.

It is declared that general taxation of a hundred millions produces only eighteen millions of revenue.

NEW IRONCLADS FOR CHINA.

Three German built ironclads have left Colombo for China commanded by Germans, who are each paid £1,000 for the voyage out.

SIR R. THOMPSON.

Sir Rivers Thompson leaves to-morrow for Calcutta in improved health.

THE BOLAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

The work is progressing favourably on the Bolan line, and divided into three sections. The lower section employs 2,800 labourers. Four miles were laid last week, four were graded, and two bridges completed. On the Ghat section four miles were laid out and other work done. On the Kotal Durwaza section earthwork and ballast are being collected, and about 500 labourers are being employed. Cholera has disappeared since August 24, and the general health is reported to be excellent.

THE TOWN DUTY ON KEROSINE OIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 10.

The *Madras Mail* advocates the adoption of a tax on kerosine oil in other towns than Bombay.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, is appointed a member of the local Legislative Council, which now consists of six official members and five non-officials.

NEWS FROM BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 10.

Owing to the illness of the Queen, all the most important business at Mandalay has been postponed, including the matter of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation and the teak forest lease.

Some Burmans were flogged in the Palace for raising the price of rice in the bazaar without royal orders.

Owing to drought the paddy crop in Upper Burma has generally failed, and famine is impending.

Mr. Roberts, an American missionary, has claimed damages from the Burmese Government for the destruction of his property by Burmese soldiers. The Thinweon has repudiated all liability for losses incurred during the war between the Kachin-Chinese and the Burmese.

Mr. Moylan, of the Irish Bar, has been admitted as an advocate in the Recorder's Court.

Defalcations have been discovered in the Rangoon Stamp Office, and a Burman clerk put on 2,000 rupees bail pending further investigations.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S JOURNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 10.

The Governor's special, which left Mettapollium on Tuesday evening, ran into a pair of bullocks and a cart near the next station. The bullocks were killed and the cart smashed. The fireman of the engine was badly hurt.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHOND, SEPT. 10.

H. E. the Governor of Madras and party arrived here at 2-45 p.m., and stayed for 45 minutes. The party had luncheon at the station. The arrangements were very good. Covers were laid for eight.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

Mr. Grant Duff, accompanied by Mrs. Duff, the Military and Private Secretaries of the Madras Government, and an aide-de-camp, arrived at 5-30 this evening. The Governor and Lady Reay, and a number of civil and military notables, received the visitors on the platform of the railway station. A guard of honour was furnished by the 4th King's.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFGHAN FRONTIER DELIMITATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

It is reported that Colonel Kuhlberg has been appointed the Russian Commissioner for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Cholera has broken out in Palermo.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The troopship Serapis left Portsmouth yesterday for Bombay.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 9.

The s.s. Hydaspes, with the outward English mails of the 28th ult., left here for Bombay yesterday at 7 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LISBON, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lindoora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 10.

Mail-steamer Nepaul from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight 1 6 5-16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 74¼

4½ " " 74¾

3 " Consols for account 100⅛

3½ " Sterling Loan 101⅜

4½ " French Rentes 109½

Bar Silver 47 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable, Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Line from Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond British frontier.

Suez route still working imperfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, September 9.

10 p.m. .... 80·2

THURSDAY, September 10.

6 a.m. .... 77·1

10 a.m. .... 81·3

2 p.m. .... 81·7

4 p.m. .... 81·4

WITH the consent of the Government of India and as a temporary arrangement, Dr. A. D. Pollen has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, *vice* Mr. A. C. Watts, deceased.

COLONEL H. L. NUTT is appointed to act as Political Agent, Kattywar, during the absence of Colonel West, who has taken forty-five days' privilege leave.

THERE were eleven deaths from cholera in Bombay during the past week, being an increase of six over the week before last. At Kurrachee there were 10 cases and 7 deaths, Ahmedabad 4 cases and 3 deaths, Godhra 4 cases and 2 deaths, Kaira 72 cases and 31 deaths, Mandvi Taluka 19 cases and 5 deaths, Khandeish district 88 cases and 40 deaths, Nasik district 50 cases and 28 deaths, Thana district 127 cases and 84 deaths, Rutnagherry 7 cases and 3 deaths, Poona district 60 cases and 25 deaths, Ahmednuggur district 75 cases with 45 deaths, Sholapore 45 cases and 11 deaths, Satara district 47 cases and 32 deaths. The general summary of the season reports states that there has been slight rain throughout the Presidency, excepting Sind, and that more is required urgently in several talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country districts and in parts of Kaira. Crops are withering in parts of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Dharwar, Bijapur, and Belgaum, and damaged by floods and insects in parts of Kurrachee, by blight and worms in parts of Hyderabad, and by excessive rain in parts of Surat. Fodder is scarce in parts of most districts in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country.

YESTERDAY'S *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies that the next Departmental Examination of Junior Civil Servants, Cantonment Magistrates, and others will be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, the 7th October, at 11 a.m. (Madras time). Officers desiring to be examined according to the Lower or Higher Standard, or in the Extra Judicial Paper, should send the necessary intimation to the Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examination before the 25th inst. The next Departmental Examination of Forest officers will be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, the 7th October next, at 11 a.m. (Madras time). Forest officers who desire to be examined should send the necessary intimation to the Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations before the 25th inst.

MR. BRANSON appeared yesterday afternoon before Mr. Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn at the Appellate Court, and applied that their lordships might review their decision in the case of Mr. C. P. Fox, assistant engineer employed on the Southern Maratha Railway. Mr. Fox was convicted by the first-class magistrate at Dharwar of omitting to perform his duty by failing to carry a lamp on his trolly, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5. The Appellate Court on considering the case thought that the punishment was inadequate, and directed that, in addition to the fine, the accused should suffer a month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Branson argued that the original conviction and consequently the subsequent enhancement of the sentence were illegal, and that the High Court had power to redress the wrong which had been done under a misapprehension, to review and alter their decision. The learned counsel urged upon their lordships' consideration the fact that the rules under which the accused had been convicted and punished were mere departmental rules, which could only be observed departmentally, and had by no means the force of law. The line is still under construction, and Mr. Branson contended that even the provisions of the Indian Railway Act cannot affect this case, as they are applicable to such lines as are opened to the public. Their lordships thought that the question whether the court had power to alter or review its own decision in a criminal case was very important, and consequently they decided to refer it to a Full Bench. In the meanwhile, they have ordered Mr. Fox to be let out on bail in his own recognisances. If it were found that the court had the power to review its judgment, then, it was stated, there would be an opportunity of going into the merits of the case.

AN Executive Engineer of State Railways asks in a contemporary under what authority punishment was inflicted upon Mr. Fox by the Bombay High Court. No rules, he says, are supplied to us (for working lines under construction) by the Government. Rules to be observed on all lines of railway in India used for public conveyance of passengers and goods are supplied; but as lines under construction are for some time without signals or telegraph stations, it is absolutely impossible to apply these rules, nor is it meant that they should apply. Engineers on construction are obliged to run trains without "line clear;" run engines tender foremost past whole laden trains for miles; enter station yards unprovided with signals; and commit numerous other irregularities in the discharge of their duties, which, according to the Bombay High Court judges, render them liable to fine and imprisonment. If such is the law the sooner Government steps in to protect us the better. In the discharge of my duty I find I have for the last fifteen years been daily liable to imprisonment. Were the rules issued for working open lines enforced, construction would be impossible.

AN appeal preferred by the Bombay Government in the case of the Empress against William Collelo, an employé of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was heard before Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn at the High Court yesterday. It appears that an old bridge over the Bookree river having been washed away, and a new bridge being in course of erection, a diversion had been made by which trains moved across the river, and as this diversion had a steep incline on both sides, goods trains were taken over in two parts, and in addition to the engine of the train, a pilot or pushing engine was stationed at the station to give help. To superintend the work of taking the trains across the diversion, the accused was appointed a special pilot-man with certain pointsmen and porters under him; and a set of rules had been drawn up for his guidance by the District Traffic Superintendent in charge of that portion of the line. At midnight on the 23rd March last an up goods train arrived on the Khundwa side of the river, and was divided into two parts. The first half was taken across the river and brought to a stand. The engine was uncoupled and moved ahead again on the main line, when it was observed that the half train, instead of remaining stationary, backed towards the broken-down bridge, and acquiring a dangerous speed, rushed on without check; crashed through the stop block; and part of it went over the wall of the old bridge into the river. Considerable damage was done to the rolling stock, and a guard and a fireman were killed. In May last William Collelo, the pilot-man, was charged before Mr. Moore, first-class magistrate, Khandeish, with disobeying the special rules which had been drawn up by the District Traffic Superintendent. The magistrate held that the special rule 10 was inconsistent with the general rules of the company, and that therefore Collelo did not seem to be liable to prosecution under them. As the prosecution adduced no evidence to support the validity of the inconsistent special rules, the accused was discharged. From that decision, Government appealed on the grounds that it was against law and against the weight of the evidence; that the magistrate's interpretation of the railway rules was wrong; and that he should have received all the evidence, and tried the case on the merits. After hearing the arguments of the vakils, their lordships took time to consider their decision.

Two cases were disposed of yesterday at the Bombay Criminal Sessions presided over by Mr. Justice Pinhey. One was that of a Hindoo potter named Rummel Megha, who pleaded guilty to the charge of having caused grievous hurt to a woman by biting off her nose. His lordship said he was sorry that in this country cases of jealous men resorting to this brutal form of revenge were only too common. He observed that in this case there was no extenuating circumstance which the prisoner could plead in his behalf, the woman whom he had horribly disfigured for life being not his wife, but the wife of another man, with whom he had run away to Bombay. The court sentenced the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment. Another case was that of Mahiboob Khan Ismael Khan, a peon employed in the General Post Office, who stood charged with having abstracted four photographs from a packet, and removed a bill of exchange from a letter addressed to a firm in England. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and his lordship sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment, observing that in the interests of the public, it was his duty to inflict a severe punishment for an offence of this nature.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs from Surat:—A crowded meeting invited by members of the Jain Association was held to-day in the Premchund Roychund Dharamsala under the chairmanship of Kalianbhoy Sankerdass. Messrs. Mohunlal Muggonlal, Fakirchund Premchund, and Maneklal Ghelabhoy addressed the meeting in favour of establishing a Branch Association at Surat. The proposal was accepted with enthusiasm, and a branch was immediately established. Fifty members have already been enlisted.

THE *Deccan Herald* gives an account of an experiment made by Mr. Rundle, of Wanowrie, with some Nankin cotton seeds procured from the Nagpore jail. Mr. Rundle by way of experiment planted a small plot of ground, measuring about a quarter of an acre, with the seed. The seeds were sown in the middle of July on ridges three feet apart. The progress of growth was noted with the object of ascertaining if it would be profitable as an annual field crop in that locality. Early in December the plants had attained their maturity and commenced to yield. They were then two-and-a-half feet high and spread out about eighteen inches. This is the description of the plant as given by Mr. Rundle:—"The leaves were hoary palmate with fine sublancealate rather acute lobes, flower, yellow calyx, and cup-shaped petals, deciduous, stigmas three to five, and each plant bearing at an average ten pads ten to five lobed, with fifteen to nineteen seeds involved in cotton. The size of a full-grown pad measured one-and-a-half inch in length and four-and-a-quarter inches in girth, weighing four drachms and two scruples. The dry cotton per pad (divested of the capsule) with seed weighed two scruples and with seeds removed ten grains, which would give an aggregate of about forty-five pads to the ounce avoirdupois. The seeds once planted were kept entirely to themselves with only the rain water to nourish them. The total produce was 18 lbs. of cotton in seed, which it was found difficult to divest by hand, owing to the cotton wool adhering to the seeds."

THE *Englishman* is requested to contradict a statement which recently appeared in one of its contemporaries to the effect that Princess Wahedunnissa, a daughter of His Highness the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, by his English wife Sarah Begum, had been contracted to be married to the present Nawab. Seeing that His Highness the present Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad is a brother of the Princess, the statement is obviously absurd. The Princess is engaged to a son of Mr. C. Tyabji, of Bombay.

THE *Pioneer* believes that the boundary agreed upon with Russia takes the following direction:—Starting from the banks of the Hari Rud, just above the Zulfikar Pass, the line lies due east for a few miles, when it turns the eastern end of the range of hills jutting out from the river and then trends south, passing between the Yer-Oilan salt lakes and leaving Ak Robat to Russia. Thence it turns to the south-east, passing through Ialim to Chamani-i-Baid, from which point it takes a northward direction along the Khushk river to Hauz-i-Khan, striking across then to the north-east, and meeting the Murgab between Penjdeh and Maruchak, the cultivated ground to the north of the latter place remaining in the possession of the Afghans. It will be seen that by this arrangement, Band-i-Nadri on the Murghab, Killa Maur, Hauz-i-Khan, Chaman-i-Baid, Ak Robat, and the whole country north of these points now passes definitely into the hands of Russia. In other words, the entire territory that in March last, before the Penjdeh incident, she was contending for merely as a neutral zone, she has now got in her own right with an acknowledged title to its possession.

CEYLON tea has obtained a silver medal at the Antwerp Exhibition.

A GERMAN paper announces the death, at Mulhaus, in Alsace, of Mr. John Wilson, the well-known Anglo-Indian circus proprietor.

CAPTAIN F. WARDEN, Port Officer, Rangoon, has sent in his papers for pension, and will probably retire in the course of two or three months. Captain Campbell, of Bombay, who was formerly employed at Rangoon, is mentioned as his probable successor.

THE *Englishman*, in recording Sir Lepel Griffin's arrival at Simla after his tour of the Central India States, says:—The loyalty of Sindia, Holkar, and the other Chiefs, which found so timely an expression on the late threatened hostilities of Russia, has again been conspicuously displayed during the visit of the Governor-General's Agent to the various States.

A MARATHI medical manual, *Gramvhaid*, "The Doctor," has been published at the S. P. G. Mission Press at Kolhapore. The book is full of useful information, and it is believed that if taken up by the authorities and introduced into villages for the guidance of patels, police officers, &c., it would be productive of very great good. The fourth part contains useful information about the treatment of cattle.

A BENGAL paper makes the alarming announcement that porcelain images of Hindu gods and goddesses are being manufactured in England and sold largely here. Pictures are already in large demand. "We regret to say that as works of art they are complete failures. They lack expression. Mahadeva is represented as carrying the corpse of Sati; but no righteous anger, no solemn fury, marks the face. The figure seems to be that of a hireling coolie carrying on his shoulders a woman in a fit. Greek art spiritualised mythology; English art renders Hindu mythology simply ridiculous." But does Hindu art do much greater justice to it?

A COCHIN paper publishes the following notice to correspondents, couched in almost oracular language. Sir Oracle says:—Our table is groaning under the weight of communications respecting the present political situation through which the State of Travancore is passing. For a time we consider it prudent and decorous to maintain a policy of patient vigilance, and this must afford our numerous correspondents the only satisfactory reason for our not plunging at once into the arena of Travancore politics. Suffice it to say that the real safety and well-being of the Maharajah's government shall be the main object of our advocacy; and, in the interests of peace, order, and sound government, we shall fearlessly assail and denounce intrigue and the lovers of disturbance, not hesitating to unmask and impeach every individual who may seek his own aggrandizement at the sacrifice of his country's peace and progress.

A REMARKABLE scene was witnessed in the Chief Court at Bangalore recently. Before the work of the day began the Government Advocate begged the Chief Judge to listen to a few words on behalf of the bar. He said that a letter had appeared in the *Bangalore Spectator*, which had caused a great deal of annoyance to the Bar. The letter was an attack on His Honour the Chief Judge, and asserted that Mr. Plumer was very impatient on the bench, and treated the bar very discourteously. As the letter was signed "The Faculty," and as numerous advocates had complained to him about it, he had much pleasure in saying that all the advocates in Bangalore warmly and indignantly repudiated the aspersions, and were sorry that any one should have written such a letter to the public prints and have signed it "The Faculty." Mr. Plumer in reply said that he was much touched by what had been said. He saw the letter referred to, and, no doubt, at first, felt annoyed; but, on second consideration, he was of opinion that the letter must have been written by some disappointed person, and now he (Mr. Plumer) did not feel what was said. His relations with the members of the bar had always been happy. He had invariably treated the advocates with courtesy, and they had invariably treated him with courtesy. He was sure that none of the advocates present had written the letter, and he was very sorry that any other advocate or person should think that he was impatient and discourteous.

THE medical faculty in Europe is at present divided into two factions, one believing in inoculation as a means of preventing cholera, and the other asserting quite the contrary. This has given rise to the question as to whether a previous attack affords protection from subsequent attacks or favours them. In a paper in one of the magazines Dr. Cameron supported the former theory, and in consequence he has been attacked by several correspondents in the *St. James's Gazette*. Of these Surgeon-General Murray stands forth as the staunchest champion of the anti-inoculation theory. In support of his case he quotes figures from the returns of cholera cases in Indian gaols, and contrasts the percentage of mortality with that of inoculated cases. He considers inoculation, if successful, dangerous, and states that there is absence of proof that it would be more protection than a previous attack of cholera; while the dangerous sloughing ulcers which in some instances follow the puncture, he asserts, are in any case a positive injury. Another medical gentleman, Dr. Dowse, expresses his entire concurrence with these views, and suggests a method of preventing cholera in the human body. He recommends the saturation of the blood and tissues with sulphur in its lowest forms of oxidation. This, he says, can be done by placing every other morning in each boot as much of the flowers of sulphur as will cover a two-shilling piece. Another correspondent points out that this prophylactic is not a new one, but was suggested some thirty years ago by the late Dr. Constantine Hering, an eminent American physician, who asserted that not one of the many thousands who followed this advice was attacked by cholera.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL WILSON, Military Member of Council, will start on a tour at the end of next month, beginning with Ferozepore, where he will inspect the arsenal. He will then pay a short visit to Meean Meer on his way to Sukkur, where the bridge and defence works have to be inspected; after which he will go on to Quetta, probably to meet the Commander-in-Chief there, and return with him to Kurachee for a view of the harbour defences. From Kurrachee General Wilson goes by sea to Bombay, and thence to Calcutta.

THE court-martial upon Honorary Major Tew, Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, at Madras, has been adjourned until Wednesday.

COLONEL R. F. FIRTH, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding 10th Regiment Bengal Infantry, is about to proceed on six months' leave on urgent private affairs.

CAPTAIN G. WILSON, Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his commission.

MAJOR R. BAZETT, N-3 R. A., has been posted to the No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, Malta.

THE death of Major A. F. Lambe, officiating Wing Commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, at Dera Ismael Khan, of heat apoplexy, is reported as having occurred on the 30th August.

THE troops detailed below will be assembled at the Beas river and at Gujrat for the Camp of Exercise, equipped in the same manner as if they were proceeding on active service:—Beas command about 70 miles from Lahore. Cavalry Brigade—8th Hussars, 18th Bengal Cavalry, 19th Bengal Lancers. G-A Royal Horse Artillery. Divisional Troops—D-4 Royal Artillery, L-3 Royal Artillery, R-2 Royal Artillery, 7-1 (Mountain) Northern Division, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 26th Punjab Infantry, 3 Companies Sappers and Miners. 1st Infantry Brigade—4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, 28th Punjab Infantry, 45th Sikhs. 2nd Infantry Brigade—2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, 16th Bengal Infantry, 24th Punjab Infantry. 3rd Infantry Brigade—2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, 27th Bengal Infantry, 1st Bengal Infantry. Gujrat Command, about 70 miles from Lahore. Cavalry Brigade—6th Dragoon Guards, 10th Bengal Lancers, 15th Bengal Cavalry, L-A Royal Horse Artillery. Divisional Troops—L-4, P-3, and M-3 Royal Artillery, No. 1 Eastern (Mountain) Division, Guides Cavalry, 9th Bengal Infantry, 2 Companies Sappers and Miners, 1 Company (?). 1st Infantry Brigade—1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 21st Punjab Infantry, 8th Bengal Infantry. 2nd Infantry Brigade—2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, 4th Goorkhas, 5th Goorkhas. 3rd Infantry Brigade—2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, 14th Sikhs, 1st Sikhs.

THE GAEKWAR AT LANOWLEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOWLEE, SEPT. 9.

THIS little station was the scene of some unusual excitement owing to the arrival of His Highness the Gaekwar. When the special train steamed in, punctual to the minute, at 8-15 a.m., a large number of European and native ladies and gentlemen were assembled on the platform to receive His Highness, in whose honour the station was very tastefully decorated. On alighting His Highness was driven by his secretary, Mr. Khandalawala, to the residence of the Hon. Mr. Telang, where preparations had been made for the temporary accommodation of his party. Large crowds assembled on the roads to have a look at the Mahratta Prince, and the day was observed as a general holiday by the natives. Fortunately the weather was remarkably clear. On his way back to the station the carriage was drawn up at the Hotel Junction-road, and several native ladies put garlands round his neck. Then six little children, standing on chairs facing the door of the carriage, prettily sang "welcome" and showered roses on the carriage as it passed by. The special train left Lanowlee station at 8-15 p.m. for Poona.

THE PROSECUTION OF A PARSEE ENGINE-DRIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have to-day given in detail the judgment of the High Court in the case of the Railway Company *vs.* Dorabjee Hormusjee, engine-driver. In the concluding paragraph you give Mr. Justice Nanabhai's observations as addressed to Mr. Anderson, adding in parenthesis the words "a laugh." So far as I know, it was Mr. Justice Nanabhai who said this with a laugh, but the barristers, pleaders, and others in the court did not join in it. I wish to add that Mr. Anderson very generously refused to accept his fee for that day, and that for the four days that he appeared in the High Court on behalf of his client, whom he had been defending from the commencement of the case, he charged him one day's fee only.

PARSEE.

Sept. 10.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON KEROSINE OIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "One Interested," writing in your to-day's issue on the proposed town duty on kerosine oil, is in error when he supposes that all the kerosine oil imported into Bombay will be liable to the duty. Certainly all the kerosine oil brought into Bombay will in the first instance have to pay the duty, but this will be refunded when the oil is exported out of Bombay (as by far the greater part is) for distribution throughout the country.

According to the local Trade and Navigation Report for 1883-84, the latest report of the kind available, all the imports of kerosine oil into the port of Bombay for that year amounted to 38 lakhs of gallons. Out of this some 4 lakhs were re-exported to foreign ports, and some 20 lakhs to coast ports, leaving a balance of some 14 lakhs in Bombay. We must further assume that at least half of these 14 lakhs is exported by rail. This leaves about 7 lakhs for consumption in Bombay, or less than one-fifth of the original imports, on which alone will the town duty fall, and which, at the rate, of two annas per gallon, will bring in to the Municipality barely a lakh of rupees of revenue.

The duty will not press heavily on the poorer classes. Kerosine oil is at present sold in the bazaars at 5 pice a bottle, and with the duty the price will be raised to 6 pice only. The poorer classes consume a couple of bottles or so per month per family, as the oil burns very slowly. As for cocoanut oil competing with kerosine oil, it is simply out of the question. Cocoanut oil is sold at about 3 annas a bottle, and burns twice as fast as kerosine oil.

PETROLEUM.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Malabari, who since the last year has been waging war against the evil Hindu customs of infant marriage and enforced widowhood, has rendered them most valuable service, since none of their own class has dared to move in the matter, either for his own, or his country's sake. Now he wishes to give up the charge of this important question to those to whom it properly belongs. This is much to be regretted, because those most interested—the so-called modern Hindu reformers—have not courage enough to remedy this calamity, through fear of excommunication by their caste. So there is every likelihood of the question being allowed to drop after the lapse of two or three months. Were they at all willing and had dared to find a remedy, they would have done so long ago, if they had not been reformers by name alone.

Such being the case with Hindu reformers, Mr. Malabari should try to persuade the Government of India to take charge of the question, on which the future welfare of a large portion of the inhabitants of this country depends. But if the Hindus are unwilling to let Government interfere, I see but one way—though certainly a very difficult one—of achieving success. Let all Hindu reformers resolve to act rather than to talk, and form a new caste under rules and regulations as strict as those of their former castes. Let them then put a stop to the said evil customs among themselves and their families, and show to the others who oppose them through ignorance the advantages derived from their new system. Let them face boldly whatever difficulties they meet with, and even tolerate insults from their opponents, and above all, have patience.

A HINDU.

THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

THE following is a list of the awards to Bombay Exhibitors at the Antwerp Exhibition:—

Section I—Group I—Class 4.

PRINTING AND BOOKS.

Government of Bombay—Silver Medal.

Class 6.

GENERAL APPLICATION OF THE ART OF DRAWING AND MODELLING.

Zoolfekar Khan, of Delhi—Silver Medal.
Framjee Pestonjee Bhamgara—Silver Medal.
Govind Vishvanath Dongree, of Poona—Bronze Medal.

Class 8.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Government of Bombay—Bronze Medal.

Group II—Class 12.

CHEAP AND FANCY FURNITURE, &c.

Mulchandbhai Hattising (Ahmedabad)—Silver Medal.
F. P. Bhamgara (Bombay)—Silver Medal.
Santaya bin Subhaya (Kanara)—Bronze Medal.
Ganpati bin Govind Shetti (Kanara)—Bronze Medal.
Purushotum Khooshal Dholgar (Ahmedabad)—Honourable mention.
Sorabjee Jamasjee Billimoria (Billimora)—Honourable mention.
Jamsetjee Shapurjee (Bombay)—Honourable mention.
Moti Kuber (Bombay)—Honourable mention.
Jamsetji Nowroji (Bombay)—Honourable mention.

Class 15.

POTTERY.

Government of Bombay—Bronze Medal.
G. W. Terry, Esq., Do. do.
H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda—Honourable mention.

Class 16.

CARPETS, TAPESTRY, AND OTHER STUFFS FOR FURNITURE.

Superintendent, Agra Jail—Silver Medal.
Do. Ajmere Jail—Silver Medal.
Do. Hazareebaugh Jail—Silver Medal.
Do. Bhagulpore Jail—Silver Medal.
Do. Hyderabad (Sind) Jail—Hon. mention.
Do. Lucknow Jail—Hon. mention.
Messrs. Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co. (Bombay)—Honourable mention.
H. H. the Nawab of Cambay—Honourable mention.

Class 19.

GOLDSMITH'S AND SILVERSMITH'S WORK.

Framjee Pestonjee Bhamgara (Bombay)—Silver Medal.
Government of Bombay—Honourable mention.
Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons (Ahmednagar)—Honourable mention.

Class 23.

PERFUMERY.

Messrs. Bana and Co. (Naosari)—Honourable mention.
Sorabjee Jamasjee (Billimoria)—Honourable mention.

Class 24.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Government of Bombay—Silver Medal.

Group III—Class 25.

COTTON THREADS AND FABRICS.

H. H. the Rao of Kutch—Bronze Medal.
J. D. Esperance (Kutch)—Bronze Medal.
Government of Bombay—Bronze Medal.
Zoomuch Shaw and Co. (Dinapore)—Bronze Medal.
Dhyanchand Shaw and Co.—Honourable mention.
Kaisar-i-Hind Spinning Co.—Honourable mention.
Great Eastern Spinning Co.—Honourable mention.
Anglo-Indian Spinning Co.—Honourable mention.
Thakur Pursad Shaw & Co.—Honourable mention.

Class 26.

THREADS AND FABRICS OF FLAX, HEMP, &c.

Superintendent, Central Jail, Lucknow—Honourable mention.

Class 29.

SILK AND SILK FABRICS.

Government of Bombay—Gold Medal.
Sassoon Alliance Company—Silver medal.
Vrijbhukhandas Atmaram—Silver medal.
Eknath Khemchand (Yeola)—Bronze medal.
Mohan Khemchand (Yeola)—Bronze medal.
Kalyanchand Lalchand (Yeola)—Bronze medal.
F. P. Bhamgara (Bombay)—Bronze medal.
Zoomuch Shaw and Co. (Dinapore)—Honourable mention.
Thakur Persad Shaw and Co. (Dinapore)—Honourable mention.

Class 33.

CLOTHING OF BOTH SEXES.

Government of Bombay—Bronze medal.

Class 34.

JEWELLERY AND PRECIOUS STONES.

F. P. Bhamgara—Bronze medal.
Cursetjee and Sons—Bronze medal.

Class 37.

TOYS.

F. P. Bhamgara—Honourable mention.

Class 41.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS NOT USED FOR FOOD.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay—Gold medal.
Anglo-Indian Spinning Co.—Silver medal.
Government of Bombay—Honourable mention.

The above list is incomplete. A complete list will be published when received from Antwerp.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Abkari Commission, 12 noon.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Lecture, Y. M. C. A., 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—City of Carthage (s), from Liverpool; and Ellora (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Joseph Arbib (s), for Bussorah; Lady Armstrong (s), Marseilles; Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar; and Sirsa (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henzada left the dock on Wednesday; the s. s. City of Carthage entered, and the s. s. Nizam left, it yesterday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Megjee Jusson, living at Mody-street, has reported that he dropped a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 60, on Wednesday, somewhere between his residence and Bazaar Gate-street.

PUNITIVE POLICE.—The punitive police post established by Government in August, 1884, at the village of Kaisar in the Thasra taluka of the Kaira district is to be continued for a further period of one year.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—An address will be given by the Rev. A. B. Watson in the Lecture Hall, Apollo-bunder, to-night at half-past eight. It is open to all, including ladies.

REPORTED THEFT.—Chinna Chapsey, residing at Candywady, has reported to the police that while accompanying a procession in Mandavie on Wednesday, a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 150, was stolen from him.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Khimjee Morar, a hamal in the service of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Rs. 20 in cash from a writing table drawer in Mrs. Ollivant's room, on Wednesday. He was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

WANT OF RAIN IN THE DECCAN.—We are sorry to learn that there is great scarcity of rain in the Sholapore Collectorate; no drinking water can be had. Many of the villagers have come to Sholapore with their cattle. *Kirby* is sold at Rs. 45 per thousand. The Deputy Collector has reported the matter to the Collector of that place.—*Poona Observer*.

NATIVE MUSIC.—Ustad Mowla Bux, a well-known native musician, will give a performance this evening at the Native Philharmonic Society, Grant-road. The ustad is here on his way to Baroda, where his services have been retained by H. H. the Gaekwar. He has had the honour of receiving a gold medal from Lord Northbrook, and a silver one from the society before which he is going to perform to-night.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A TELEGRAPH MASTER AT POONA.—On the resumption of this case on Wednesday, the magistrate, Mr. Snow, stated that he had decided to send the case to the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for trial. Mr. Smith, who appeared for the defendant, observed that the penalty for criminal breach of trust not being death or transportation for life, the case should be committed to the Court of Sessions; and the Sessions Judge might then, if he thinks fit, transfer the case to the Bombay High Court. His worship, differing from Mr. Smith, stated that he had no option but to send the case to the High Court at Bombay. Mr. Walshe was then left at liberty on the same bail until the Sessions begin.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the college library on Tuesday, Dr. H. Cook in the chair. Present: Drs. Dorabjee Hormusjee, N. R. Oomrigur, Sadasiv Waman, Jehangeer J. Cursetjee, Venayek Govind, P. B. Nariman, D. B. Master, R. N. Luskery, H. J. Apoo, E. F. Setna, A. D. Mody, Chunilal Gordhundas, H. N. Seervai, Ganesh Ramchandra, R. P. Bharucha, Cowasjee Hormusjee, K. R. Kirtikar, and Temuljee Bhicujee, the honorary secretary. Dr. K. R. Kirtikar read a paper on "Surgical treatment of Fistula." Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman exhibited a specimen of "Mole-pregnancy." Dr. Jehangeer J. Cursetjee exhibited a specimen of filaria sanguinis hominis. After considerable discussion the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 8th September, was 461, being 18 more than in the previous week, 51 less than the week ending 9th September, 1884, and 16 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 281 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 26·48 calculated on the increase of population since 1884. There were 97 deaths from remittent fever, being 22 more than in the previous week, and 16 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 71, 27, and 16 respectively as compared with 84, 24, and 18 in the same time last year. Eleven deaths from cholera were registered last week, being six more than in the week previous.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.—The winning numbers for the month of August are quoted below:—

100 Rs. PRIZES.

Yellow	Line,	Up	2	Annas	103620
Lavender	"	Down	1	"	769727

10 Rs. PRIZES.

Yellow	Line,	Up	2	"	103988
Green	"	"	2	"	126314
"	"	Down	2	"	142709
Blue	"	"	1½	"	081491
Special	"	"	1½	"	131080
Brown	"	"	1½	"	141286
Red	"	Up	1	"	449237
Lavender	"	Down	1	"	796309
Green	"	Up	1	"	972331
"	"	Down	1	"	988086
"	"	Up	½	"	092150
Brown	"	Down	½	"	100864
"	"	"	½	"	101874
Special	"	"	½	"	156038
"	"	Up	½	"	181357

A QUESTION OF DOMICILE.—Mr. Jamsetjee C. Cama, solicitor, writes to us on behalf of Mr. J. S. de Souza, the proprietor of the Bombay Hotel, Tamarind-lane:—"In your issue of the 5th inst. was published a report of a theft alleged to have taken place in the said hotel. As Mr. Raimundo Colomer, the so-called Spanish merchant mentioned in the said publication, and said to have been robbed, had never put up in the Bombay Hotel, or any premises belonging to the establishment of the said hotel, my client wrote to you explaining that fact, and thereupon his explanation was laid by you before the public in your issue of the 7th instant. But in your issue of to-day's date, you have quoted a letter from the said Mr. R. Colomer, wherein my client's explanation is flatly contradicted. The allegation in the said letter is false and defamatory, and I must ask you, under the circumstances, at once to withdraw the imputation made in the said letter against my client's establishment, and to let me have the address of the writer of the said letter, so that further proceedings may be taken against him."

A FRAUDULENT POST PEON.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Shivram Cassinath, a post delivery peon of the Mazagon section, was convicted by Mr. Ryan upon two charges of fraudulently obtaining 4 annas and 6 pies as postage upon each of two letters. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the charge, and Mr. Balkrishna defended the prisoner. It appears that on arrival of the English mail of the 31st ult. the accused presented to Mr. A. F. Soundy and Mr. W. Watkins, the factory superintendent of the Army Clothing Department, respectively, two foreign letters, for each of which he demanded four annas and a half as extra postage. The money was paid without inquiry at the time; but subsequently the two gentlemen, being curious to know why extra postage had been demanded, examined the envelopes. They found a Turkish stamp on each, and also noticed signs of the envelopes having been tampered with. The matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Stuart, the postmaster of Bombay, and it was then discovered that the accused had been guilty of a fraud. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said the offence was a very serious one, as the efficient administration of the postal department was of vital importance to the public. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in each case.

THE SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN RELIEF FUND.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen on account of the above fund:—

Name of Contributor.	Copeland Isle.	Seraglio.	Speke Hall.	General.	Total amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	70	805	1,679-8-4	13,339-9-8	15,894-2
Through W. H. Walker, Esq—					
Captain Abott s. s. Lady Armstrong	..	..	...	10	
Native crew s. s. Abyssinia	..	...	...	7-5-3	
Captain, Officers and Engineers s. s. Sirsa..	..	...	...	16	49-14-1
Native crew, s. s. Sirsa.	..	..	...	6-4	
Native crew, s. s. Werneth Hall	..	..	...	10-5	
Colonel C. T. M. Higginson	..	..	30-8-6	..	30-8-6
Through W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bombay—					
Mr. Taria Topun	..	..	..	25	25
Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.	..	...	...	25	25
Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.	..	..	..	50	50
Total Rs. ...	70	805	1,710-0-10	13,489-7-11	16,074-8-0

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	12,226,767
Remitted from 1st April to 5th Sept., 1885..	2,415,500
Balance to be remitted from 6th Sept. 1885, to 31st March, 1886	9,811,267

Holloway's Pills.—Though good health is preferable to high honour, how regardless people often are of the former—how covetous of the latter! Many suffer their strength to drain away ere maturity is reached, through ignorance of the facility afforded by these incomparable Pills of checking the first untoward symptoms of derangement, and reinstating order without interfering in the least with their pleasure or pursuits. To the young especially it is important to maintain the highest digestive efficiency, without which the growth is stunted, the muscles become lax, the frame feeble, and the mind slothful. The removal of indigestion by these Pills is so easy that none save the most thoughtless would permit it to sap the springs of life.

APPE[illegible]OVERNMENT IN A [illegible]LWAY CASE.

YESTERDAY [illegible] High Court, an appeal by the Bombay Gove[illegible] in the case of the Empress against W[illegible] Collelo, an employé of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was heard before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn. He was charged on the 2nd May last, before Mr. R. A. L. Moore, first-class Magistrate, Khandeish, under section 26 of Act 4 of 1879, in that he, being a pilotman and shunter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, did, on the 23rd March, 1885, in the discharge of his duty, endanger the safety of John De Cruz, a guard, and Macpherson, a fireman, servants of the company, by disobeying a set of rules drawn up by the District Traffic Superintendent, which were not inconsistent with the general rules of the company, and of which he had notice. The magistrate discharged him; and it was from that decision that the Government appealed. Rao Saheb Wasudeo J. Kirtikar appeared for the accused; and the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik for the Government.

It appears that the accident occurred near the Raver station in the Khandeish District, whereby not only considerable damage was done to the rolling-stock, but also a guard and a fireman were killed. In consequence of the old bridge over the Bookree river having been washed away, and until the new bridge in course of erection was finished, a diversion had been made by which trains moved across the river, and as this diversion had a steep incline on both sides, goods trains were taken over in two parts, and in addition to the engine of the train, a pilot or pushing engine was stationed at the diversion to give help. To each goods train there were two brakevans, one in the centre of the train, occupied by the second guard, and one in the rear, in charge of the head guard. To superintend the work of taking the trains across the diversion, there was a special pilotman or guard told off with certain pointsman and porters under him; and a set of rules had been drawn up for his guidance by the District Traffic Superintendent in charge of that portion of the line. About midnight on the 23rd March the up goods train arrived on the Khandwa side of the river, and was divided into two parts. The first half was taken across the river and brought to a stand after passing the diversion rails on to the main line. As soon as the half train had been backed beyond the points, the engine of the train was uncoupled and moved ahead again on to the main line. It was then observed that the half train, instead of remaining, backed towards the stop block immediately in front of the broken-down bridge. It soon acquired a dangerous amount of speed, and rushing on without check, crushed through the stop block, and part of it went over the wall of the old bridge into the river. The first vehicle to fall over was the brake-van, in which were guard De Cruz and fireman Macpherson. Another waggon turned over and fell on the brake-van, completely crushing it and killing the two men, whose bodies were subsequently recovered from the *débris*. Three other waggons went over, but one supported the other, and they formed a kind of column or stop, which kept the remaining vehicles from falling over.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said.—From the comparison of the general rules and regulations of the G. I. P. Railway sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council and the set of special rules, by which the responsibility of the accident, resulting in the death of the guard de Cruz and the fireman Macpherson, at the Bookree diversion, on the 23rd March, 1885, is imposed on the shunter, Collelo, it will be seen that sections 210 and 122 of the general rules imposed on the guard the responsibility of applying brakes and sprags, whereas section 10 of the special rules shifts that responsibility to the shunter. This is inconsistent with section 26 of Act 4 of 1879, which renders liable to punishment any railway servant who, in the discharge of his duty, endangers the safety of any person "by disobeying any rule or order not inconsistent with the general rules aforesaid." The general rules referred to are those published in the *Gazette of India* under section 8 of the same Act, and which have received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. The general rules put in fulfil these requirements. The special rules, which render Collelo responsible for the accident, referred to in his position as shunter, appear inconsistent with those rules; and therefore Collelo does not seem to be liable to prosecution under them. Under the circumstances, as the prosecution have no evidence to support the validity of the inconsistent special rules, I discharge the prisoner under the Criminal Procedure Code, section 253, clause 2.

From the above decision the Government of Bombay appealed to the High Court. The petition stated that the accident occurred at the Bookree diversion, which resulted in a brakevan and four waggons going over the abutment of the old Bookree bridge into the river, and in the death of guard De Cruz and fireman Macpherson. Pilot-guard Collelo was considered responsible for what had occurred, and he was accordingly placed upon his trial before Mr. Moore, who discharged the accused on the 2nd May, 1885, under the provision of section 253, clause 2, of the Criminal Procedure Code. The petition submitted that the magistratie's decision was against law and against the weight of the evidence before him; that his interpretation of the railway rules was wrong; and that he should have received all the evidence, and tried the case on the merits. The petition asked their lordships to send for the record and proceedings, annul the order of the magistrate, and pass such other order as the justice of the case may require.

Mr. Mandlik said he was instructed to submit that Mr. Moore's decision was against both the law and the weight of the evidence.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—The real point is whether the rules are inconsistent.

Mr. Mandlik submitted that the rules were not inconsistent, and he read some of them. The accused was of course bound to obey the general as well as the special rules of which he had notice; and it was his duty as a guard to take all necessary precautions.

Mr. Wasudeo said the accused was only a pilot-man, and that he was nowhere described as a guard.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—He is called a pilot-guard, a pilot-man, and also a shunter.

Mr. Mandlik urged that by whatever name the accused was called, he could not but be held responsible for the accident that occurred. The magistrate shut out all the evidence that the prosecution were ready to give, showing who was reponsible for the accident; and he came to the conclusion that he had no jurisdiction to go any further.

Mr. Wasudeo remarked that the accused was not in charge of the train at the place where the accident occurred. He was the pilot-man, and his duty was simply to take the train over from one end of the bridge to the other. The train was actually in charge of the head guard, who admitted the fact. Section 26 B. referred to the general subsidiary rules which, although incorporated in an Act of the Indian Legislature, was *ultra vires*, so far as the section delegated legislative functions to a railway company. Rules 10 and 169 could not work together, for they shifted responsibility from one person to another.

Sir William Wedderburn.—If a rule says that a certain thing is to be done, where is the inconsistency in having a special rule, if it directs a person to do it?

Mr. Wasudeo said that, if there had been no other rules, there would be no objection to the general rules on the subject, and there would be no room for argument on the ground of inconsistencies. The different rules at present existing clashed with one another.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—Can the duty of a guard be entrusted to another person?

Mr. Wasudeo said the accused was not a guard on the day of the accident and that consequently rule 210 did not apply to him.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai observed that the general rule 210 said that the responsibility was upon the guard. The magistrate said that, because under one rule the responsibility was thrown upon the guard, and under another rule a similar responsibility was thrown upon the shunter, there was an inconsistency.

Mr. Wasudeo submitted that the magistrate was right. If the two rules were taken together, the guard and shunter would both be held responsible, even if the guard was the person who gave the directions. The rules could not work if the criminal responsibility of an act was divided.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—Your argument about single responsibility and double responsibility will not hold good. Both the persons may be responsible together.

Mr. Wasudeo said when there was more than one guard, the head-guard was responsible. If the head-guard gave an order which the second guard did not obey, the second guard would be responsible. In the present case the accused was not a guard, and had not disobeyed the orders of a head-guard. Supposing that the second guard obeyed orders which he knew were wrong, he would be responsible. Mr. Wasudeo spoke, in this instance, of two persons exercising their discretionary powers in different ways, and yet both being held responsible under different rules. The special rules could have no legal force, for they were not passed by the Governor-General in Council or by the railway administration, but were made only by the District Traffic Superintendent. They were inconsistent, because they created two conflicting responsibilities, and therefore a division of criminal responsibility. Although the magistrate had given only one reason for discharging the accused, there were other reasons for which no evidence had to be taken.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—Whether the rules are inconsistent or not, is the only point we have to determine.

Mr. Mandlik replied at some length; and their lordships took time to consider their decision.

ACTION FOR POSSESSION OF A HOUSE.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, second Judge, the suit of Atmaram Kanoba *vs.* Ananath Booda, was called on for further hearing. The plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant, who is an ascetic of considerable note, possession of a house at Mahaluxmee. In March or April last the plaintiff gave the defendant permission to occupy it, but on the 30th June he was called upon to give up possession. He refused to vacate, claiming the house as a gift from the plaintiff. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr Rustomjee Patel, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, for the defendant. The defence was that the house did not belong to the plaintiff, and that the defendant was not in possession with his leave. While defendant was at Natoomdee the plaintiff induced him to come to Bombay, and promised that he would set apart a portion of his property for his deity. On the arrival of the defendant in Bombay, the house was made over to him in pursuance of the previous promise, and the idol was duly installed with the assistance of the plaintiff. The premises have since been used as a place of worship by the devotees of the defendant. His honour, after hearing evidence on both sides, held that the defendant occupied the house with the leave of the plaintiff; but as the defendant did not appear in court to prove that the property was a gift him, he was ordered to vacate it within two months. In the meantime he might, if he chose, apply to the High Court.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 10.

EXEMPTION OF JURORS FROM ATTENDANCE.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions, presided over by Mr. Justice Pinhey, commenced to-day. Before the cases were called on for trial, Mr. Inverarity moved that Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, be exempted from attendance as a special juror. It appeared from an affidavit made by Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, that Mr. Brunton's duties were very responsible and onerous, that he was daily engaged up to 6 p.m. in hearing complaints regarding the assessment and valuation of property, and that his absence from office would necessitate numerous changes in the existing arrangements and cause much public inconvenience.

His lordship thought this a very reasonable request, and accordingly exempted Mr. Brunton from attendance.

Mr. Fox applied that Mr. Graham Rigby Lynn be exempted from attendance on the jury. He said that Mr. F. G. Dumayne, Acting Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, had made an affidavit, stating that owing to Mr. G. E. Ormiston's absence on leave in Europe, Mr. Lynn was in sole charge of the important and extensive works now being carried on in connection with the dock, and that his absence from duty would cause great loss and inconvenience to the Port Trust.

His lordship granted the application.

Captain A. C. Clark, Lloyd's Surveyor, who was summoned on the special jury, submitted a letter begging to be excused from attendance, as he was over sixty years old.

The judge.—Are you sixty years old?

Captain Clark.—I am 61 years of age, my lord.

The judge.—And you don't wish to serve?

Captain Clark.—No, my lord.

His lordship exempted the juror from attendance.

Another juror, named Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Ghista, then came forward and said he was 64 years of age, and that his health was not very good.

His lordship observed that if Mr. Nusserwanjee made an affidavit to that effect, he would be exempted in future from attendance on the jury.

Mr. H. Mellican, a reader in the *Times of India* office, handed in a letter, stating that he was on night duty, and asking that he might be excused from attendance. Another juror, Mr. J. Barrow, a spinning master, made a similar application on the strength of a medical certificate. Both the applications were granted.

Mr. W. M. Macdonald, of Messrs. Benn, Ashley, and Co., said he was at present in the sole charge of his firm, and therefore asked to be exempted from attendance.

His lordship said it might cause great inconvenience if he were to grant all these applications. There was only one case at this sessions for trial by a special jury, and Mr. Macdonald might not have to serve on it, after all. That case would not be called on till Monday, and therefore Mr. Macdonald need not attend till then.

FRAUD BY A POSTAL PEON.

Mahiboob Khan Ismael Khan, aged 22, a peon in the Bombay General Post Office, was charged with having, on the 10th April last, fraudulently appropriated four photographs from a packet addressed to Mr. R. Challenor, Barbadoes, West Indies. He was also charged with having removed a bill of exchange from a letter addressed to a firm in England; and further, with having removed postage stamps of the value of four annas from another letter.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Little, Government solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

The prisoner having pleaded guilty, his lordship, in passing sentence upon him, said the offences to which the prisoner had pleaded guilty were punishable under sections 48, 49, and 52 of the Post Office Act, and section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. In pleading guilty he had acted wisely, because the evidence as taken before the magistrate was overwhelming. The offences were punishable with seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and were most dangerous to the interests of the public. Valuable property and important documents pass through the hands of post office officials, and it was necessary to take care that dishonesty should not take place in such a department. Any offence in such a case required to be severely punished. It was impossible to say what might be the total value of the things he had taken and misappropriated. The things which he was now charged with misappropriating were retained by him simply because he could not dispose off them. The four photographs were, of course, useless to the prisoner, and so, too, was the bill of exchange for £100, which, though a valuable document, was only payable to people in England. His lordship thought he should not be doing his duty if he did not pass a severe sentence on the prisoner. The sentence of the court was that he be rigorously imprisoned for four years.

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.

Rummel Megha, a potter, 30 years of age, pleaded guilty to the charge of having on the 15th May last caused grievous hurt to a woman named Hassee, by biting off her nose.

The prisoner made a statement to the effect that Hassee and another woman had threatened to kill him, and that Hassee was giving him constant provocation. When she first came to know him, she represented herself as an unmarried woman, but afterwards her husband turned up and made a charge against him.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said he had read over the depositions taken by the magistrate in the case, from which it appeared that the prisoner's motive for the offence, as was usual in nose-biting or nose-cutting cases, was jealousy. It was a very brutal offence, and his lordship was sorry to say it was no uncommon one in this country. The result of the prisoner's conduct was that the unfortunate woman would be horribly disfigured for the rest of her life. There was no extenuating circumstance in the prisoner's favour. The woman was not even his wife. It was not disclosed whether he knew that Hassee was a married woman. If he knew the fact, his offence was much aggravated. But at all events, he afterwards came to know, as he had himself stated, that she was the wife of another man, and it was then his duty to let her go. On the contrary when she wished to go to her husband, the prisoner got into a passion and bit off her nose. For this offence he was liable, under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, his lordship said he could not inflict upon the prisoner a sentence of less than four years' imprisonment.

As there were no other cases ready for trial, the court adjourned till to-morrow (Friday).

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday, at 18 Forbes-street. There was a large attendance of members, Dr. MacDonald in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the following new members were elected:—The Hon. Justice Scott, Mr. W. E. Hart, Captain W. H. Bingham, Mrs. Thomson, Messrs. H. Curjel, R. L. Stewart, H. B. Ward, F. A. Owen, A. M. Ritchie, Archibald Gray, C. Nicholson, T. R. A. G. Montgomery, and Captain W. A. E. St. Clair. The secretary mentioned that the number of members on the roll was now 214.

A letter was read from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, replying to a request from the secretary in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting that Lord and Lady Reay would honour the Society by paying a visit to its collections. The letter stated that His Excellency would much like to visit the society's collections, but it would be impossible for him to do so until the Government moved to Bombay in the cold season. The question of publishing a journal having been discussed, it was resolved to issue an experimental number as soon as possible, free to all members. On the motion of Dr. MacDonald, seconded by Dr. Bainbridge, it was resolved that the secretary should be editor of the journal, assisted by a committee formed of the presidents and secretaries of the sections. The secretary brought to the notice of the meeting that Government had directed the Educational Department to hand over the Victoria and Albert Museum to the Municipality on the 1st of next month, and he suggested that the society might be able to make an arrangement with the Municipality by which, in return for the use of a portion of the building and a contribution towards expenses, it would undertake to maintain the natural history department of the museum. After some discussion the secretary was authorised to communicate with the Municipal Commissioner, and ascertain whether the Municipal Corporation would entertain any such proposal, and what terms they would be willing to offer.

The additions made to the society's museum since last meeting were as follows:—One toddy cat (alive) (Paradoxurus musanga), contributed by E. C. K. Ollivant; one snake (Dipsas gokool), contributed by M. C. Leckie; one snake (Simotes russellii), contributed by J. C. Anderson; two crocodiles' skulls (Crocodilus porosus, shot near Ahmedabad), contributed by A. M. Ritchie; one Indian monitor (Varanus dracoena) and one snake (Sycodon aulicus), contributed by G. W. Vidal; one snake (Naja tripudians), contributed by Rienzi Walton; one monitor (Varanus dracoena) and [illegible], contributed by J. C. Parmenides; one snake (Dipsas gokool), contributed by M. P. Lynch; one snake (Tropidonotus quincunciatus), contributed by Miss Dewar; one snake (Bungarus arcuatus), contributed by J. P. Cornforth; a quantity of insects (from Burmah), contributed by Captain C. H. Bingham; three skins of flying squirrel (Pteromys oral), contributed by Colonel Peyton; one snake (alive) (Passerita mycterizans), contributed by G. W. Vidal; nine sea fish, seven snakes, and eight marine animals (from Alibag), contributed by W. Sinclair; a quantity of insects and eggs of Saunder's Tern (from Tanna), contributed by A. Newnham; three snakes, five fishes, and five Batrachians (Gongylophis conicus and others), contributed by H. M. Phipson; two bats (Hipposideros murinus), one snake (Tropidonotus quincunciatus), two Batrachians, a quantity of insects, and one rat (from Egatpuri), contributed by E. H. Aitken; a quantity of butterflies (from Darjeeling), contributed by Rev. Mr. Wilkie, and minor contributions from Miss Gibson, J. P. Cornforth, Miss Johnston, F. N. Davur, B. B. Russell, W. J. Essai, and Mr. H. Starling. Dr. MacDonald exhibited a living monitor.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday at No. 33, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar-street. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June was submitted to the meeting:—

At the date of the last annual report for the year ending on the 30th June, 1884, there were only 4,672 spindles at work in your mill. Since then the 6,080 Rabbeth's ring throstle spindles referred to in paragraph 4 of the said report have been added. These came to hand later than was expected, and it was not till the beginning of December, 1884, that the whole number was at work. At first there was some difficulty experienced in the working of the ring throstles which, as furnished by the makers, were wanting in the arrangement necessary to prevent "ballooning" in the yarn. Your manager had thus to cope with the difficulty himself, and your directors are glad to say that it has been overcome, and the spindles are now working quite up to expectations. The outturn would have been still more satisfactory had we been spinning for the China market, which requires less twist in the yarn than our local markets. You will be pleased to learn that the yarn produced at your mill has met with general favor at all the places into which it has found its way. There is a constant demand for it

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in the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Mysore, Bellary and the Nizam's territory, where it is preferred to the products of the mills which hitherto supplied those places with yarn. As a provision against every possible inconvenience, as well as to provide rest for cleaning without stopping the mill, the directors have added a third boiler to the number they already had. They have also added two scutchers, one intermediate frame, one roving frame, and several reeling machines to provide for low counts, if spun to supply demand. Your directors need scarcely remind you that the year through which we have passed has been very unfavourable to the cotton spinning industry, owing not only to a general depression of trade, but also to the cotton and all food-grain crops having suffered on account of scanty rain during the last monsoon, thus keeping the price of cotton high, while that for twist low owing to the Franco-Chinese war and other causes. Under these circumstances your mill has suffered in common with others. But your directors trust that the result of the working of your mill will be deemed satisfactory, considering that it has made a profit of Rs. 28,487-9-3; and had it not been for the heavy interest payable on the capital borrowed, the company would have paid a dividend of 5 per cent., at least. As it is, Rs. 21,295-8-1 go to pay this interest and Rs. 1,000 have been written off from the Preliminary expenses, leaving a net balance of Rs. 6,162-1-2, which, together with Rs. 313-15-7 brought over from last year, your directors have transferred to the "Depreciation Fund" account. A sum of Rs. 720 stands to the debit of the "Hubli Loan Account," being the amount of interest charged to the Hubli lenders at 2 per cent. on Rs. 18,000 which they failed to pay in time. The lenders are all shareholders, and in consideration of their having assisted the company when it was in pressing need for funds, the directors recommend that the amount be remitted to them. Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, who was appointed as an auditor in conjunction with Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee, being absent from Bombay, the directors have had to appoint, under section 131 of the articles of association, Mr. John Spence, Accountant of the National Bank of India, to fill up the vacancy. The directors cannot conclude this report without expressing deep regret at the loss the company has sustained by the untimely death of Mr. P. Chrystal, who was not only the originator of the company, but to whose exertions the success of the company is so largely due. Mr. J. S. Chrystal, his brother and partner, succeeds him as director *ex officio*.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report; remitting a sum of Rs. 720 to the "Hubli Loan Account," as recommended by the directors; re-electing Mr. Isaac Alcock as a director; appointing Mr. R. V. Reid as a new director; and appointing Messrs. Thomas Lidbetter and Jehangir Gustadjee as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. A special resolution was passed expressing sympathy with Mr. Chrystal's brother, and regret at the sudden and untimely death of Mr P. Chrystal, "which has been a great loss to the mill." A vote of thanks having been tendered to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, in the Fort, Sir Michael R. de Quadros in the chair. The meeting was called in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Companies' Act. The following was the report laid before the meeting:—

Your directors have now the pleasure to report that the company was registered on the 17th February last, and 500 shares, representing half the capital of the company, have been subscribed for, on which the first and second or final calls, amounting to Rs. 100 per share, have been made; the remaining shares will be issued when a suitable opportunity offers. The principal object for which the company was established was to carry on the trade and business of chemists, druggists, general manufacturers, and merchants in Bombay, and to purchase from Messrs. J. P. Collett and Co., chemists and druggists, for Rs. 15,000, their good-will, stock in trade, and their exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in India certain patent medicines in accordance with an agreement to that effect, entered into with Mr. J. P. Collett, trading in Bombay under the name and style of J. P. Collett and Co.; your directors have, however, obtained a deduction of Rs. 3,500 on account of goods over-estimated in value. The place where Messrs. J. P. Collett and Co. carried on business being unsuitable and too small for the purposes of the company, your directors have secured, on a lease for three years, excellent premises in Medows-street, as you have now an opportunity of judging for yourselves, and they hope when they next meet to be able to report to you favourably on the working of this branch of business, in which, however, it is not intended to invest any large amount of capital. Instead of employing the entire capital of the company in shop business, your directors have been of opinion that the interests of the shareholders would be better consulted by starting a small flour mill worked by steam-power and on the roller system, and they have accordingly secured premises for that purpose at Falkland-road, near Tardeo, on a lease for 25 years; these are now undergoing the necessary additions and alterations, and it is expected that the mill will be at work by November next as nearly all the machinery has come to hand. The cost of the factory is estimated at Rs. 30,000, including alterations and additions to the present building, and there is every reason to anticipate a large revenue from this source; should our expectations be realized the factory can be hereafter enlarged at very little extra cost. The machinists assure the directors that flour produced by these rollers will be equal, if not superior, to that produced by other flour factories in Bombay.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BENGAL.

ROBBERY FROM A CALCUTTA PLEADER.—At the Calcutta police court the other day Mr. Cranenburgh, Pleader, charged his *ayah* with the theft of one rupee from the pocket of his sleeping-coat which he had purposely placed on the back of a chair in his bed-room. Mr. Cranenburgh said that for some time past, he had missed money from his coat pocket, but could not find out who the thief was. Once he lost Rs. 40 in notes; a day or two ago he lost Rs. 25 in notes, and yesterday morning Rs. 2. He suspected the prisoner, because she only had access to the room at night, and, therefore, laid a trap for her last night by mixing five rupees in a colored solution which did not dry or wash off in a hurry; he also marked the coins with his initials and placing them in his pocket seemingly retired to sleep. He did not, however, sleep though he pretended to be so, but kept awake for two hours after retiring. He did not notice her come into the room, but saw her leaving it when the child she was in charge of awoke; he then got out of bed, and on examining his pockets found one rupee missing; he at once accused her of having stolen the money, but she denied it; he examined her hands and found them stained with the solution. Defendant having pleaded guilty, she was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MADRAS.

THE STATE OF MYSORE.—The condition of the country is engaging the anxious and earnest attention of the Mysore Durbar, and daily events are being closely watched. The Dewan has arranged that if prospects do not brighten materially during the present week, he will return to Bangalore to consult with the British Resident as to what steps should be taken to relieve public distress. A plenteous fall of rain is the only means by which a change for the better can be brought about, and any amount of rain now will only mitigate—not entirely prevent—suffering induced by dearness of provisions. The Mysore Durbar is in a most painful position. It sees the people entrusted to its care threatened with the worst of evils, and yet it has not a rupee to devote to their relief. If the worst comes, there must be more borrowing from the Imperial coffers,—more debt, and consequently less hope than ever of improvement and advancement.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

ACTION AGAINST THE AGRA BANK.

FEW cases on the civil side of H. B. M., Supreme Court at Shanghai, have excited livelier interest than that of Lemarchand *v.* the Agra Bank, Limited, which terminated last week with a substantial verdict for the plaintiff. Briefly told, the main facts of the case were as follows. In May 1883 the plaintiff, Mr. Lemarchand, then Manager of the Agra Bank at Shanghai, bought a number of shares in the Perak Tin Mining Company; but, not having sufficient funds to pay for them, borrowed a certain amount from a Mr. B. D. Benjamin, a very large customer of the Agra Bank. By way of security to Benjamin, Lemarchand in May deposited his Perak Tin shares in Benjamin's hands, stipulating, however, but apparently not in writing, that Benjamin should not transfer or dispose of these shares [illegible] Lemarchand refused moreover to transfer the shares out of his own name, or to give a blank transfer for them. He then left Shanghai on leave, in August 1883. But prior to his departure, and, as it was proved, without his knowledge, Benjamin had deposited the plaintiff's scrip along with other securities in the Agra Bank; and the plaintiff had unwittingly signed returns which purported to show the securities belonging to the Bank's customers held by the Bank, which returns by mistake included among Benjamin's securities the plaintiff's own shares. Benjamin got into difficulties before the plaintiff's return, and the Bank laid claim to the plaintiff's shares as forming part of Benjamin's securities.

At the trial the first point raised was concerning the nature of the right acquired by Benjamin in May 1883, when the plaintiff's untransferred scrip was deposited in his hands. Did he become an equitable mortgagee, or was he merely constituted, so to speak, a lienee of the scrip? The Crown Advocate for the plaintiff strenuously maintained the latter view, and his success seems to open a new and unsuspected door to litigation unless dealers in shares become more prudent concerning the formalities of their transactions than they have hitherto been in Shanghai. A lien, we understand, is merely a legal right to keep a thing in one's custody, a right therefore extinguished by the very fact of parting with possession of the thing to which the lien attaches. If, therefore, Benjamin was merely a lienee, the Bank could acquire no interest by virtue of any contract with him in the plaintiff's scrip, for the plain reason that Benjamin was not possessed of any interest which he could transfer. The Bank could not even claim to stand in Benjamin's shoes for the purpose of demanding the unpaid balance due from Lemarchand to Benjamin; and consequently, in refusing to deliver up the shares on demand, was simply a wrong-doer. If on the other hand, as Mr. Waine Wright contended on behalf of the Bank, the deposit of the shares in May 1883 was a transaction which constituted Benjamin an equitable mortgagee of them, then a new and interesting set of legal questions remained to be considered. In view, then, of the fact, practically unchallenged, that Benjamin did by express contract deprive himself of the right to repledge the shares in question, and of the Judge's ruling that, in such a state of facts, the Bank could not acquire a title, as against Lemarchand, through Benjamin, it became unnecessary to enquire into what was probably the most doubtful point in the plaintiff's case, namely whether he made such a tender to the Bank of the balance due from him to Benjamin as would have been sufficient, supposing there had been a valid equitable mortgage by Benjamin to the Bank. The jury found that the plaintiff on a[illegible] in Shanghai in June 1884 did make an [illegible] demand for his shares.

The Bank however maint[illegible] claim on a second and special ground. [illegible] that the plaintiff had on several occ[illegible] at least previously to his departure [illegible] Shanghai signed weekly returns of securities [illegible] the Bank which returns were intended fo[illegible] [illegible]mation and guidance of the Board of Directors in London. They proved also that it appeared on the face of certain of these returns signed by Lemarchand as their Manager, that the Bank was the holder as against Benjamin of the very shares claimed by the plaintiff. They alleged besides that at sundry times they, or their officers, made fresh advances to Benjamin, partly actuated thereto by the belief that the Bank held these shares as security. They therefore argued that the plaintiff was in equity debarred by his own conduct from setting up his mistake to the prejudice of the Bank. This contention certainly seemed to have some reason in it, but the plaintiff replied in the first place by calling witnesses to prove in effect that whatever a Manager's legal responsibility may be *vis-à-vis* of the public, as regards the Board of Directors the Accountant and not the Manager is recognized to be the person solely responsible for the correctness of these weekly returns, that the Manager's signature in some banks is not attached at all, and in any case only as a matter of form and that, consequently, neither the Board of Directors, nor the Bank's officers, could have been swayed in their dealings with Benjamin by the mere fact that the incorrect returns bore the plaintiff's signature, in addition to that of the clerk or acting accountant who made them up. We confess to having been rather surprised by this evidence, and think it would be judicious that, if the Manager does not undertake responsibility for the correctness of the accountant's weekly returns, he should refrain from signing them, as seems from Mr. Inverarity's evidence to be the practice in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The discussion however as to the course of business in the interior management of the Agra Bank ceased to be important in consequence of the ruling of his lordship and the finding of the jury, on another point of this branch of the defendant's case. Acceding to the argument of Mr. Wilkinson, his lordship directed the jury that even if the plaintiff were responsible to his Directors for the correctness of the weekly returns signed by him as Manager, yet his accidental misrepresentation concerning Benjamin's securities would not estop him from proving the real fact of the case, unless, in the first place, the misrepresentation had actually been productive of damage to the Bank, and, in the second place, was the proximate, not merely the remote, cause of such damage. The jury declared decisively that the Bank could not reasonably be said to have sustained any damage whatever, from the representations of the plaintiff contained in the impeached returns.—*North China Herald.*

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE *Daily News* has written to some eminent men of business for replies to the two following questions:—1. The effect of a further fall in the price of silver to 3s. per ounce. Silver having been exchanged at the rate of four ounces per golden sovereign previous to the year 1872, and more recently at the rate of five ounces, what would be the effect of a further decline so far that six ounces or more could be purchased by the pound sterling? 2. Would the effect on trade with India be so serious as to call for legislative action?

Mr. George Lord, of Manchester, who speaks as a not inconsiderable shipper to the East, in his reply begins by rejecting the idea of a further great fall, and goes on to suggest that warning has been given, that no measures are required other than those which experienced men of business are quite capable of taking for themselves; that, in short, fluctuations in silver may be safely left to natural adjusting forces:—To Query 1, I reply that I do not anticipate a sudden fall to 3s. per oz. in the price of silver. The fear of the suspension of the Bland Act has long been exercising an adverse influence on the value of silver, and although the actual step would cause a fall, I do not think that from the present price it would be anything like 25 per cent., and possibly on reflection that this important element of uncertainty had been got over, some reaction, and certainly greater stability, might result. But even if a fall to 3s. should take place, I don't think England as a whole would suffer materially. Those in this country who would feel it most would be the exporters of various descriptions of goods to silver-using countries; but these have seen their risk so plainly for so long that the majority have arranged when selling their goods abroad to secure their exchange ahead, even to cover long forward arrival sales. It is true their customers in India and elsewhere would have difficulty in getting an equivalent advance in the silver price for a time, and temporary orders would fall off, but the consumption would not, and any present falling-off in the volume of shipments would be made up for later on. This is my opinion, as a not inconsiderable shipper to India, China, and elsewhere. Query No. 2 is pretty well answered by the foregoing. I would take no measures in the supposed event. We in the trade suffered enough during the great fall after 1873, and which found us unprepared. I do not wish to see the value of silver again raised by artificial means, the production unnaturally stimulated, and a repetition of the troubles of the past. I know the bi-metallists think that an agreement amongst nations could be made, and would be everlasting. They exhibit ignorance of things human who so argue. The very excess of production which the artificially high price of silver would ensure, would also ensure a breakdown at no distant date. Again, high-priced silver is not good for India; on the contrary, the larger number of rupees obtained by the grower of wheat and cotton in India has enabled him the more successfully to meet American competition. Nor do we want a return to high prices of commodities in this country, resulting from an inflation of the currency by bi-metallism, which differs but little from the inflation by paper issues. What all require, or would like, in the case of silver, is moderate stability—even a slow further decline would not hurt—and as a matter of fact, we have had fewer and lighter fluctuations since the German demonetisation of silver was accomplished than even before. Writing purely from memory, I should say 3 per cent. would cover the extremes of the past three years, whilst I have myself bought bills in India some 25 or 27 years ago marking an equal variation within as many—three—weeks, of course resulting from a variety of causes, including the cross exchanges with China, but none the less harassing to the remitter.

But, on the other hand, Mr. Hermann Schmidt, a gentleman versed in Exchange dealings, takes a different view. Mr. Schmidt writes thus:—I wish to point out that at your desire I am assuming that the silver coinage in the U. S. will be suspended, and that the price of silver will fall to about 3s. per oz. About the probability of such events the following contain no expression of opinion:—1. The effect as felt in England of a fall in the price of silver, to say 3s. per oz., particularly if the fall were a rapid one, would be a total derangement of our trade with the silver-using countries. Exports to those countries would be checked; imports from them greatly augmented. This would severely react upon the home markets; articles manufactured for export would decline consequent upon the interruption of exports; articles imported from the East would decline consequent upon the increase in the imports thence, and the possibility of obtaining them cheaper through the fall in the exchanges. The total effect would be a further decline of prices in general, *i.e.*, stated inversely, a further appreciation of gold with all the attending disorganization of the relations between debtor and creditor. There would be losses; credit would again suffer; and should, as is probable, a demand for gold for America supervene on such a market, the value of money would rise rapidly, and the state of tension thus created may finally culminate in a financial panic. 2. The effect of a fall of silver on India generally would be less disastrous, certainly less speedy. But the finances of the country will be at once deranged. Contrary to what will take place in England, it is on the Government, not on the individual, that the difficulty will press first and most. The drawings of the Council in London will have to be sold at constantly declining rates, if there are buyers at all. The sterling liabilities of the Government will become virtually increased by one-third. What action has to be taken to control these difficulties? It is argued that the fall in the price of silver will influence its production, and that after its fall silver will again gradually rise as its production decreases. On this contention, which I admit is not unreasonable, the remedy proposed is a cessation of drawings from England till silver has risen again to something like its present level. I think, however, this course would be insufficient; besides, it is open to grave objections. As silver is frequently found in mines conjointly with gold, it is impossible to predict when a fall in the price of silver would influence its production, for in such mines this would be partly neutralised by the greater value of the gold found. The period for which it would be necessary to substitute for the weekly drawings sterling borrowings is therefore very indefinite, and to increase the gold liabilities of India in such a manner is more than any Government would venture to do for any [illegible] would have to be supplemented by the suspension of the free coinage of silver in the Indian Mints. The bolder course, and, in my opinion, the wiser one, would be to at once suspend the coinage, and fix the value of the rupee at 1s. 7d. or 1s. 8d. This would save the mercantile world from the fall in the exchange which under the former course, with its waiting for a gradual improvement, would at first take place. To the Government it would save the ruinous losses in the exchange, and it would obviate the necessity of new sterling loans. Moreover, it would place the Indian Government and the English Government on an equal footing with regard to this silver question with the other Powers interested in silver—Austria, France, Germany, and the United States. The objections against this course, which in my opinion, are not weighty enough to dissuade us from adopting it are twofold: (1) on grounds of principle; (2) on the grounds of practicability. On principle, it is argued, a Government when striking commonly guarantees its weight and fineness, and has nothing to do with its value. I think this is a doctrine not only narrow but mischievous. It certainly has been deviated from, viz., when Holland demonetized gold because it feared its depreciation. On principle, it is further argued a paper currency is always an evil. I admit this, but submit that under circumstances it may be the smaller of a choice of evils, and that in this case it will be so. As a practical objection it is maintained that it will be impossible to keep the value of the rupee at, say, 1s. 7d., if the value of silver fall much lower. But is not France keeping her five-franc pieces and Germany her thalers at artificial prices? Or have not—and this is the best illustration—the Dutch Indies been keeping their exchanges at about 2s. whilst India saw her rupee daily depreciating? Surely if counterfeiters were to exercise their art they will begin by imitating the more valuable coins. The other practical objection is the difficulty India will have in getting returns for her opium from China. China is not paying always in cash for this opium, but often through bills on London. Moreover, the value of this difficulty will be seriously diminished if, as may be the case, the losses on the exchange would amount to such figures that the whole or nearly the whole of this opium revenue would be swallowed up by them. A consideration of all these facts leads me to the conclusion that a suspension of the free coinage of silver in India will be, if a bold, the wisest policy. If, while saving the Indian Government from possibly fatal embarrassments, it also benefits English commerce, I can see no reason in this circumstance for not adopting it.

The *Daily News*, in commenting upon this, says:—The value of Mr. Schmidt's suggestion lies in its demonstration that Anglo-Indian trade is neither at the mercy of the miners and Congress of the United States, nor of the European countries which are hampered with large stocks of silver. In the end the price of silver must be regulated by the cost of mining. If a given mine can pay its expenses and still get a profit by producing silver, it will go on producing. If, on the contrary, the price falls so low that mining leaves no profit, the supply will be reduced, and the fall in the price will be checked. It is sometimes asserted that the Indian Government would fall into bankruptcy and ruin in the event of a decline in the price of silver to 3s. per ounce; but if the decline were sudden and temporary it is clear that India could borrow to meet its sterling liabilities until silver recovered. In that case there would be no ruin to the Government. That there is to be a permanent decline in the price of silver nobody believes. It is possible, of course, but 3s. per ounce would throw a large number of mines out of work. The cost of mining would be more than the return. A second contention is that a sudden fall in the value of silver, if the value of the silver rupee is allowed to fall at the same time, would fill the natives of the East with distrust. To this it may be replied that a fall in silver would also be felt by France, and that the interest of France is to prevent a catastrophe. The French people, like the people of America or India, must not be frightened by a depreciation in their silver currency. The Bank of France probably looks forward to the time when it will be able once more to circulate the silver coins which are at present lodged in its vaults to the extent of 40 millions sterling. It cannot afford to have silver entirely discredited in the meanwhile. Finally American interests are on the side of dear rather than cheap silver. Not only is it so because America is a producer and holder of silver, but because cheap silver sends Europe to the East for wheat and other produce, so diverting commerce from the United States. Both France and the United States have a plain interest in arresting the decline of silver. Desperate measures on the part of India will not be called for until those two countries take to desperate measures. Probably not even then.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, SEEDS, TOYS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at the Carnac Bridge Goods Terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

142 bags grain and seeds.
3 boxes wooden toys.

AUCTION SALE OF RAPESEED.

On MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the United Merchants Company's godown in Broach-street-Carnac-bunder, on account and at the risk of Marwady Sallick-am Suntial.

312 bags brown rapeseed.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AND IRON TYRE RINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depô, Parel, opposite to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Station.

About 500 tons of mixed scrap iron and 250 tons of iron tyre retaining rings in convenient lots.

The above can be seen on application to the storekeeper

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 11th September, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

Ex s.s. Culna.

100 superior 1st class teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis-road, Byculla, in the buildings known as the old Byculla Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments and flower vases, oleographs, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of H. STREATER, Esq., the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, plated cruet stand, breakfast cruet, tea and coffee service, biscuit box, butter pot, jelly stand, spoons and forks, round waiter, decanter stands, table candle-sticks, candle-stands, table cutlery, table napkins, handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables in 3 pieces, drawing room, pier oval, side, writing and Madras pattern dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, easy, folding low, straight, office, and Madras pattern without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumb waiter, meat safe on stand, conversation and sofa couches, round teapoys, inlaid chiffonier with mirror glass, ornament stand with mirror glass, 2 seated ottoman, toilet and tripod stands, rocking and American chairs, iron bedstead complete, dressing table with dressing glass, chest of drawers, handsome double almyra with mirror glass, wardrobe in 2 pieces with mirror glass, glass door book case, single cot with bed, clothes press, small cupboard, handsome large flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, handsome brussels carpet, handsome oleographs, bath dispense and cook-room furniture, copper utensils, water-filter, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow-street, Fort, the remaining stock in trade of Mr. Peroo Mahomed closing his establishment comprising engraved glassware, dinner and breakfast services, platedware, Hink's patent hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, hanging chandeliers, single and double light wall lamps, hanging vase lamps, carriage lamps, gilt timepiece with dome, kerosine oil cooking stoves, the same comprises rich glassware, dinner and breakfast services, best plated ice pitchers, salvers, hot water curry dishes, tea and coffee service, cruet and pickle stands, dish covers, table candlesticks, reading lamps, Hinks duplex table and hanging lamp, 5 and 7 light chandeliers, kerosine oil table, hanging and wall lamps, gilt time-piece, double and single barrel muzzle and breach loading rifles, marble top writing table, Davenport carriage lamps, soap, perfumery, candelabras, sewing machines, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE of Presses, Engine, Boilers, Pumps, &c., at the Scott Press, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of Scott Press, at Colaba, by order of Mr. Assur Veerjee.

6 presses for pressing cotton, wool, hemp, jute, gunny, &c., by Wren and Hopkinson, also pumps by Wren and Hopkinson, engine by W. J. Galloway, 2 boilers by Daniel Adamson, shaftings, pulleys, wheels, &c.

The presses and machinery are in working order and can be inspected, and further information obtained on application at the office of Mr. Assur Veerjee in Mody-street, or at the office of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Marine-street, Fort.

The above will be sold in separate lots, and are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases white jaconets.
5 ,, embroidered muslins.
5 ,, white scarfs.
50 ,, ea 4 doz. quarts Laager beer.
10 ,, ,, 6 doz. pints do.
7 ,, white stripes.
20 ,, ea 4 doz. tins fresh lobsters.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built mail phaeton.
1 ,, light new victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF A PORTABLE TEAKWOOD BUNGALOW.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo-bunder near the Yacht Club buildings.

A small teakwood bungalow in good condition 35 feet long by 14 feet broad suitable for 2 single gentlemen.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the bungalow must be removed before the 25th instant.

Also at the same place immediately after the sale of the bungalow the following goods stores will be sold:—2 cots and 1 mattress, coal, vice, 27 fathoms new rope, old sausage machine, old chairs, plates, lamp, matting and store, new syphon, &c.

On MONDAY, the 14th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, handsome flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the same comprises glassware, dinner services, coffee cups and saucers, cruetstand, plate, tea and coffee service, vegetable dish, coffee urn, table candlesticks, and french polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, conver[illegible] Madras pattern without arm chairs, almirah, teapoys, dumbwaiter, cupboard, hatstand, round tables and teapoys with marble tops, toiletstand, iron bedstead, almira clothes and gown press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, lady's writing table, cambay carpets, flower vases, pigeon-hole press, table and reading lamps, oleographs, child's cot, glass door cupboard, table ornaments, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram.

Ex s.s. Culna and Edington.

150 tons superior 1st class teak-scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Government Gate-road, Parell, opposite Lowjee Castle, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, superior oleographs, a large size bird cage, also choice plants consisting of yellow and other roses, begonias, mimosas, crotons, &c., the property of A. F. MOIR 18, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned jeweller belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsee gentleman.

2 brilliant earrings.
1 brilliant nose ring.
1 emerald ring.
2 brilliant hoop rings.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalla Tank Road, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, the surplus stock in trade of Mr. Noor Mahomed Sulliman (removing to his new premises near the Gowalla Tank) consisting of french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery and platedware, a mahogany billiard table with balls, cues and lamps complete, a boat-shaped open carriage, a self-driving phaeton, a quantity of ebonywood, &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A brand new English-built handsome mail phaeton with lamps, Colling's patent axles, patent brake, pole, bar and shafts, all of first-class workmanship, the maker has received medals at 2 Exhibitions—

1 new cottage pianoforte.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th September, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong dog-cart in very good order, with handsome grey horse and harness.
1 handsome strong English-built mail phaeton by "Kesterton."
1 handsome strong built office shigram.
1 handsome strong English-built park phaeton with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse.
1 very fine Aden cow in calf.
1 strong built high wheel dog-cart, with iron grey horse and harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood inlaid french-polished, plain and carved household furniture (made to order), best electroplated ware, very rich crookery and glassware, a first-rate full-toned rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, a handsome fish aquarium with golden fish, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a Chubb's fireproof safe, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. BETTS, Esq., the same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, very handsome real porcelain dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best platedware, such as oval hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liquor stands, icepitcher, claret jug, teaset, ice pail, biscuit box, breakfast companion, bread basket, revolving butter-pot, a set of spoons and forks for twelve persons in mahogany case, cutlery by Mappin and Webb, very handsome and valuable well-seasoned teakwood and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest pattern (all made to order) such as a set of telescopic dining table in five pieces for twelve persons, very handsome strong sideboard with mirror, large size dumb-waiter, whatnot, dining room arm and without arm chairs, very handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, oval, card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long and folding arm, low, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and settee couches, specially designed chiffoneers, cabinets, teapoys, low and tripod stands, fancy wall brackets, and toilet stands, corner whatnots, elaborately carved centre flowerstand, lady's davenport, rich Persian velvet and Brussel carpets, handsome large size Japanese and China flower vases, fancy table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome rosewood sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a firstrate eight-toned musical box with drum and bell, handsome specially designed very strong teakwood four post bedstea with wire spring and cotton and horse hair mattress, handsome dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, half-back and reclining couches, very handsome and strong plate glass-door almiras, towel horses, commodes, bath tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m.. on the same day.

The property of another gentlemen—

1 handsome strong built glass-fronted miniature brougham.

AUCTION SALE of a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, opposite the Berkley-place, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of Anthurium, Antigonum, Aralias, Begnonias Caladiums, Crotons (rare and in great variety) Draceenas, Durantas, Ferns (gold-silver Maiden hair, &c.) Gladiolus, Hibiscus (in great variety), Magnolias, orchids, palms, plumbago, roses, sweet briar, wax plant, cryssanthemum, clerodendrons, canphorbias, honeysuckle, hydraugias, ixoras, jassamin, marantas, poivers, coccines, stephonoti's malphigia, lilies-amaryllis, meharis, zephyranthes, &c., &c., the property of the late R. WALTERS, Esq., formerly headmaster, Bombay Educational Society's School, Byculla.

The plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th September, 1885.

NOTICES.

VACCINE LABORATORY,
OOTACAMUND, MADRAS.
ANTHRAX VACCINE.

Sent per V. P. P., as supplied to the Madras Government, manufactured at the Vaccine Laboratory, Ootacamund, Madras.

100 Sheep	5 Rs. per phial.
50 Cattle or Horses	5 ,, ,, ,,
10 Elephants	5 ,, ,, ,,

Ten days' notice must be given to insure the Vaccine being fresh.

WALKER'S WHISKY.

INCREASED DEMAND.—Another consignment just arrived direct from the Distillery in Scotland, untouched, unmixed, and UNBLENDED. Always the same. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Price, Rs. 24 per doz. quarts.

SOLE AGENTS:
MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

IN the Estate of the late ABDOL RAHMON bin SHAIK SABPANDAY, known at the Cape of Good Hope as ABOO PANDIE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the above Estate are requested to forward duly authenticated proofs of the amount and all particulars of such claims to the undersigned at the office of the Ægis Assurance and Trust Company of Port Elizabeth, Limited, within three months from the publication of this notice.

Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope,
R. S. SMITH.
W. M. CALDWELL ELLIOTT.

Executors Dative duly appointed by the Master of the Supreme Court to administer the Estate of the said late Aboo Pandie.

Claimants are requested to Communicate with the undersigned before sending forward their claims.—Dated this 2nd day of September, 1885.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
Solicitors in Bombay for the above-named Executors.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, Kalikat-street, Mody Bay, on MONDAY, the 14th September, 1885, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire under Clause 93 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To confirm and approve of the agreements made between Mr. Premchund Roychund of the one part and the Bombay Electrical Company, Limited, of the other part.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Agents.

5th September, 1885.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held on the 2nd September, 1885, the following calls were made payable at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

1st Call of Rs. 500 per Share payable on the 21st September, 1885.

and

2nd or final call of Rs. 500 per Share payable on the 21st October 1885.

After which date, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid calls.

Rebate at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all calls paid before due dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Agents.

5th September, 1885.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	6,000
Belgaum Taluka	2,000
Total	8,000

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depôts on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 12 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1885.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Conservator's Office, S. C., Yellapur, 4th September, 1885.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 (B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of 1885. Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

TENDERS are invited for a LOAN of SEVENTY-FIVE LAKHS OF RUPEES at 4½ per cent. interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (B. C.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July, 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to or order and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 per cent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December, 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the sixteenth day of September 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

Port Commissioners' Office, dated 23rd July, 1885.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

Article	Rs. a.	Article	Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 0
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Rs. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 8

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

POONA! POONA!!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBTY, and 19, Kahun Road, POONA.

SILVER LEVER WATCHES GUARANTEED 2 YEARS.

Crystal face, compensated balance full jewelled Keyless Lever. RS. 50.

Hunting Case, compensated balance, full jewelled. RS. 60.

Thoroughly reliable time-keeping lever Watches in silver cases cannot be had for less. We can introduce into the market supposed Lever Watches in silver cases at Rs. 15 as startling novelties; but experience has taught us that these watches can only have a transient existence, causing serious disappointment and worry to the purchaser with the result of seriously damaging our reputation.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1885.
THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given

PRICE LIST.

Article	Rs. a. Rs. a.	Article	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to 16 8	Ladies' Sun Hats	5 0
Travelling Suits	25 0 to 28 0	Overland Chairs	4 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0 to 35 0	Despatch Boxes	18 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0 to 50 0	Tan Canvas Leggings	5 8
Best White Shirt Bands	each 4 4	Money Belts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets	5 8
Do. do. Collars	,, 4 8	Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	4 8
Best Oxford do.	,, 5 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	8 0	China Grass Slippers	1 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12 8	Morocco Slippers	3 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to 25 0	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each 6 0	Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Do. do. Pants	pair 6 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz. 8 8	Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Superior Merino Socks	per doz. 20 0	Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	1 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz. 25 0	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2 4
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do. 30 0	Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2 8
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair 3 8	Travelling Pillows each	1 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair 3 8	Resais or Quilts from	5 0
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz. 12 0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	16 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do. 15 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5 0
Stout Merino Vests	each 5 8	Metal Soap Boxes from	1 8
Stout Merino Pants	each 6 8	Sponges from	1 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each 6 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Warm Gloves	1 8	Rug Straps	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 0	Leather Purses	2 0
Travelling Caps	4 0	Sovereign Boxes	2 12
Best Tweed Hats	4 8	Razors, ready for use	2 0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz. 5 12	Shaving Brushes	2 0
Linen Faced Collars	doz. 0 12	Nail Brushes	1 0
Best Linen Cuffs	doz. 10 0	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz. 1 8	Hair Brushes	4 0
Overland Trunks, best make	from 27 0	Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Solid Leather Portmanteaux	40 0	Nail Scissors from 1-8 to	2 0
Railway Portmanteaux	13 0	Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps from	10 8
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	8 0	Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	8
Soiled Linen Bags	5 0	Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths	15 8
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	28 0	Waterproof Coats	7 8
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from 13 8	Air Pillows	8
Travelling Baths, with inside basket	from 30 0	Air Cushions	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from 33 0		
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to 38 0		

Celluloid Collar, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

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